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SECRETARY of FRIVOLOUS AFFAIRS

BY MAY FUTRELLE

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V.

One of the Frivolous Affairs.

Withstanding my weary lids and g limbs, I gilded—actually—back forth before the mirror on the orable night of my entree into y after Martha, Mrs. Hazard's had hooked me into my gown, I couldn't believe that the mir- reflection was my own. There only one thing needed to make olutely happy, and that was Jo. ad, all of us, moved into the old made new, that morning, and it he very first time in all our lives Jo and I had been separated. I ed her now. I wanted to cry a happy tear on her shoulder and her pat my hair. But I didn't her. She had gone to a lecture, w, on the Whereness of the h, or something equally intel- l, and I was in the middle of one most beautiful suites I had ever -onyx bath, old-rose bed- blue-brocade boudoir—suddenly, much alone.

don't know what I might have I'm sure I would have cried spoiled my nose if there hadn't just at that particular minute, ock on my blue-brocade boudoir Laura's side of it and saved me. on't you come in?" she invited I opened the door. "We will a mutual admiration society. I I am looking my best. I'm er pale nor am I flushed. Isn't own beautiful?"

ou are exquisite," I told her, and as, with her blond hair in a thick braid about her head and the e, shimmering white gown.

laughed and kissed me French on each cheek. I know I ed: I hadn't expected a caress.

ou mean that, too," she said, "or wouldn't say it with the ring true ur voice."

course I do," I replied. "I never anything I don't mean."

ot now," she laughed. "You'll soon."

aughed, too, then we laughed to- r, a bit hysterically, for deep we were both nervous. You see, s my coming-out party.

ow, what shall I say to you?"

ou don't have to compliment me," monished.

t I shall," she insisted. "You lovely, and that gold gown is erful."

our mother is just too good to I told her, and I know there were under my lids, or wherever I tears, just waiting for me to to jump out. She didn't know d to shine just a little bit bright- an any one else.

wanted a few jewels," she re- ed, surveying herself, "but mother no. She doesn't think a girl d wear jewels until she's mar- She turned suddenly and signal- Caroline to withdraw. When the had closed upon the departing e of the maid she looked at me. that brings me to a request. Will take Winthrop under your pro- on tonight? He doesn't know of these people and doesn't care ow them. He's going to like yo u, e; you are so real, so very much girl. He thinks we are super- Isn't that cheeky of him? I'm ng myself believe he's coming here ay sake when I know he's after color for a novel he's doing; ming society and the idle rich in chapter and getting poetical cabbages and things. You'll after him, won't you?"

cling to him," I assured her. "I be all alone myself."

on't you believe it," she said. t now I'm almost afraid my laurels —that isn't a dear. I have no doubt will have you in a corner baseball if he can get you and will probably introduce you e 09's. Besides, Natalie has pro- d to look out for you"—Natalie Hap's lady fair—"and John will you who everybody is. Mother is ularly anxious that you know important ones." I tumbled from kies a bit; I knew that was the n I was there. "I wish you luck mbering. It's awfully hard, es- ly the former husband's but we n't much of that, dear. New anders stick to the death, you . I suppose it's another example heir thrift. Now don't fail me t Winthrop, there's a dear. I want him running away before e a chance to see him, and he if he's bored. One other thing: er will see that you meet His e." She wagged a shapely fore- r at me impressively. "Loulie, French to him; your very nicest alluring French. We are angling im for the summer.'

ngling?" I asked. I managed to the tone from being astonished. h, yes, everybody is. Why not say It isn't always we have the op- unity of entertaining a duke. The last season could produce was erman baron and a Hungarian t. Now, His Grace must be ours the summer, dear, no matter who ages to marry him. He has devel- a passion for Natalie since he ed that her money is her own, but looms up a barrier there. We know whether she will be an in- ment or otherwise."

must confess I was just a little bit ked, for Jo had pounded such fashioned notions into my head. he isn't married yet," I remarked, king of my job. A part of which to make Hap turn around and

hat's true. Any how I hope you your French will help. Isn't it you speak good French?"

hat was one of the reasons of me, of course she didn't know that. ll do my best. The duke shall be Vive le Duc!" I laughed. I ght of the bucolic Mr. Abbott and task of encouraging Laura to y a duke or notice the eligibles. e was no time like the present; I at it as I thought brilliantly. why all this wonderful summer when you have decided to settle down a country housewife?"

"Oh, to look back upon," she smiled, "just as a girl likes to remember she was married in a white gown and orange blossoms. Besides, I haven't decided yet about that country housewife. Mother objects; not to Winthrop exactly, but the condition of affairs. I suppose I ought to assure myself I don't want a title?"

There was a chance to offer some excellent advice, but after such a brilliant opening I didn't have any to offer. I'm woefully deficient in all such matters. Jo has always done the advising in our family.

"So you are going after His Grace?" I parried.

"Oh, no. I'm going to assure myself I don't want him."

"Rather unpleasant for His Grace?" I laughed. "Suppose he should happen to fall in love with you during the process?"

"Oh, he won't," she replied. "He isn't crazy about me. It's Natalie. If I decide I want him I'll tell him the amount of my fortune."

"Oh!" I exclaimed, pretending I understood, even if I didn't. "Anyhow, I'll look after Mr. Abbott."

When Laura went below I lingered in the corridor looking down upon the Grand Stairway—it was a Grand Stairway—because I didn't have the courage as yet to venture into that wonderful below. The dowagers were arriving, but a younger crowd began to come up the stairway as the hour advanced. Mrs. Hazard appeared from somewhere suddenly, her eyes twinkling and her lips tight shut on a chuckle, as if the whole thing was a tremendous joke on somebody. I blew her a kiss as she went down, and thrilled as I watched her going. Shivered I suppose is what I really did.

Everything glittered, the lights, the gowns, the jewels; everything was strange and delightfully confusing. Strains from an orchestra floated up to me. I knew it was playing behind the palms; they always do. The air was heavy with the odor of flowers, and for the first time in my life I comprehended what it was to be intoxicated with sights and sounds.

I leaned there against the rail for an age; a spectator, completely out of the picture; like one's first day at the races—French races at that—not knowing the horses and the events. I finally decided to go down. I couldn't stay there looking over the rail for ever. I was expected to go down. I was wearing a gown that had cost Mrs. Hazard two thousand dollars for that especial purpose. And somewhere down there was Hap, and John Crowninshield, and the unknown duke concerning whom I was highly curious, and Natalie, who was going to look after me while I looked after the unknown Mr. Abbott.

I strained my eyes for a familiar face in that vast throng as I descended very, very leisurely. I had not realized how really awful it is to be alone in a crowd, how hard to pretend you're expecting every minute to speak to someone when you're not. My assurance? I had none. I was quaking with fear. But I had a wild idea that I wasn't quite lost as long as I was on the stairs. Little groups descended by me, but not with me. I was conspicuously alone. Several times people glanced at me curiously. I had another wild idea of speaking to someone. I had heard that society folk can't remember half the people they meet; but after all I hadn't the courage. I abandoned that and thought of a whole procession of things, all equally absurd, while every step was taking me down, down into—I knew not what.

I paused on a landing and tried to appear casual as my eyes searched vainly for Hap or John Crowninshield. I knew it was foolish even to hope; there was only one chance in a thousand in that brilliant, wriggling jam. I wondered why I hadn't thought to make an appointment. No. They'd think I was crazy. Did people in society do such things. Gracious! My knees were getting wobbly from pure, unadulterated fright, and I stood glued to that landing as if it were a life-boat on an open sea. But I couldn't stay there. People already were staring. I put out my foot, feeling for the edge of the step as one does in the dark, another, and another. I was at the bottom. It was the end. A move and I would be adrift! I turned my head in one last desperate attempt to see some one, and found myself looking straight at Hap and a dark girl whom I knew must be Natalie. I came awfully near kissing him that time, but Natalie—for it was she—put out a protecting hand, rather languid and fishy, but a ne'er-to-be-forgotten hand.

"We've been waiting for you," she drawled, pressing my fingers and smiling a mere shadow of a smile that suited her calm, majestic beauty.

I smiled back, a scared, relieved sort of smile, and I put that "waiting" down in my memory. I only hoped some day I could make a sacrifice for her. And I almost got my hope.

"I was beginning to worry for fear we had missed you," she went on, after a most effective pause in which she regarded me through drooping lids. "Woodbury,"—she never called him Hap—"do you see the Abercrombies? They were here just a moment ago. I want them to meet Miss Codman."

My courage came bzack, and I managfied to dislodge my tongue from the roof of my mouth and say something. I noticed the way she put it about the Abercrombies, and I began to feel sorry that I had to tear Hap out of her life for ever and give him to some other girl. But she was too old for him; she looked like his big sister. I thought of that coffee at the breakfast table while she chatted in a droopy, bored fashion so wholly a part of her it didn't appear in the last as a pose. I knew she would never pour coffee in that dear homely way for any man.

While I rather admired her and her beautiful poise—opposites do attract—I could imagine the effect she had on Mrs. Hazard. She wore jewels, a great many of them, and very handsome ones, although on her they did not look offensive or even ostentatious. She had certain eccentricities in wearing them, too, that were rather fetching. One thing particularly, she affected bracelets and wore them all on one arm. They were very glittery and handsome, but I can't say I particularly noticed the emerald bracelet that played such an important part afterward.

She melted forward while I trailed, looking back now and again to see that we hadn't lost Hap. I didn't know what moment some one would claim Naatlie, and I would be adrift.

"Don't be afraid; you can't lose me," Hap assured me as I looked back once more.

It wasn't exactly what he said, but the tone was so odd on the "you" and "me" that I didn't look back again. I knew, though, he was just trying to be kind, for of course Natalie was in his head, or his heart, or wherever she was, and I was perfectly foolish thinking—anything!

She introduced me here and there. I wasn't brilliant; I couldn't be, skipping from place to place. I was cramming names anyhow to remember afterward. Many of them were familiar, and I had only to pin them to the individual for future reference. The older people put me at my ease and the younger ones upon my mettle. Occasionally a very young chap would frankly push toward us, ogle me, shout a bid for a dance in the same breath he murmured my name, sigh "Lovely weather!" or "Awful jam!" and push on. I began to enjoy myself, when I found that Hap was sticking close to me and that I didn't lose my head at impertinent remarks only intended to be witty.

Finally some one took Natalie away, and it just happened that Hap and I were left alone. Our eyes followed her retreating figure.

"We're deserted," I laughed, "but if you'll find Mr. Abbott for me you may follow and get her back."

"Why do you think I want to follow?" he asked, looking squarely into my eyes.

"Oh, don't you?" I parried.

"I asked you why?" he laughed, "but since you don't choose to answer me I'll answer you—I do not."

"It's awfully good of you,"I murmured, "but if you'll find Mr. Abbott for me, or Mr. Crowninshield—."

"Do you want to get rid of me?" he demanded.

"Why, No," I replied, "but I've promised your sister to look after Mr. Abbott so he won't run away, and Mr. Crowninshield is to tell me who everyone is."

"I can tell you that, if you care to know," he persisted.

"Why, I don't care," I replied, "but your mother wishes it. It's what I'm here for." It was the first time any reference had been made to my position. I did it purposely. It was a good thing for him to remember. "But if you insist, you'll have a tiresome time of it. Remember I have given you your chance to follow Miss Agazziz."

"Yes, I'll remember." He stared into my eyes with an expression in his own that I wasn't exactly able to take care of. I tried to keep my gaze steady, but I faltered and looked down.

"Awfully good of you," he laughed. I wanted to whack him. I don't believe he was ever serious about anything.

CHAPTER VI.

The Lost Bracelet.

The evening was a kaleidoscopic whirl, and I was a little giddy with the rush of events after that first awful time on the stairs. I managed to look after Mr. Abbott—at least it developed that he looked after me; he was that sort—on a little balcony where we could get away from the mob and talk poetical cabbages, until Laura came to look after him herself, and an '09 took me away to dance.

Out of the whirl two things were distinct, like beacon lights shining through a mist. One was His Grace, the Duc de Trouville. I suppose I should have been frightened talking, French at that, with a real live duke who traveled with a retinue, and even in the jam always had a cleared space about him like a charmed circle, but from the moment he bowed low over my hand in acknowledgement of my name all fear vanished in a vague idea that somewhere before I had seen him. He was not extraordinary in appearance. He was exactly one's idea of a French duke; dress and manner, with a precise mustache and a pompadour.

I searched my memory. America? Of course not; England? No. The continent? Perhaps. But where? How? When? Was the name familiar? In the first flush of my awe of him I couldn't answer that and it worried me.

Tht other distinct thing was a little indisposition on the part of Miss Agazziz, which amounted to nothing at the time, but which developed into a mystery. She complained of feeling faint while dancing with His Grace, and they came upon the balcony where Mr. Abbott and I were talking. She recovered immediately when Mr. Abbott brought a glass of water, but His Grace meanwhile was very much excited in a jumble of awfully poor English and graceful French. Later, when the evening was all over—and a goodly portion of the morning, too—and I had gone, absolutely exhausted and entirely happy, to my sitting room, the door of which was open, as we had left it between Laura's suite and mine, I stumbled on rather a tense scene.

Natalie was draped languidly upon a chair in the center of Laura's pretty white and gold room, while Laura stood rigidly by a window, and Mrs. Hazard sat rather upright in a chair hardly proportioned to her short legs, with a pucker between her eyes that was most unusual.

"I couldn't have lost it," Natalie was saying. "I'm too particular about the clasp. It's a patent affair and has to be undone."

"But, my dear child," expostulated Mrs. Hazard, "even patent affairs can be defective. I had the servants search the rooms thoroughly and the yard beneath the balcony, under the all-seeing eyes of a detective, but we will search more thoroughly tomorrow. I myself, questioned here and there, but of course if anyone had found it they would have come directly to me. You can't imagine how it distresses me."

I didn't know whether to close the door or not. I moved a chair with a bump to let them know I was there, and Laura called to me.

"What is it?" I asked, joining them. "Can I help?"

"Natalie has lost a bracelet," Laura answered me "a most valuable one. She missed it after she was on the balcony. You were there, Loulie."

"Why, yes, with Mr. Abbott." I looked from one to the other, and my gaze seemed to rest upon Laura's distressed face. "Mr. Abbott went for a glass of water while His Grace and $ unfastened Miss Agassiz's gloves and chafed her wrists."

It seemed an awfully long minute before anyone said anything else.

"Natalie, do you think anyone took it?" Laura demanded.

"Why, of course not," Natalie replied. But as that rather belied her former statement no one believed her.

"My dear," Mrs. Hazard said, "there were detectives all over the place."

"If you couldn't have lost it, Natalie persisted, "there can be only one other answer. And if a thief, why take just one bracelet?"

Natalie arose.

"I'm awfully sorry, dear, if I said so. It really doesn't matter. Of course I can't get another one like it, because there isn't another like it in the world, or so many emeralds matched so perfectly. It came down to me from a great-great-grandmother, and has all sorts of history attached to it. But if it's gone—it's gone!"

She picked up her wraps, and I hastened forward to help her, while Mrs. Hazard, in her direct way, went to a desk that stood in a corner of the room.

"How much was it worth, Natalie?" she asked.

"Oh, without the associations and the history, and the matchless perfection of the stones, I may be able to replace it for fifty thousand dollars," Natalie replied. "That's what it's insured for."

I nearly fainted. The amount astonished Mrs. Hazard, too, for she blinktd and her mouth dropped open a bit like mine has a habit of doing, but she turned and wrote something, and when she got up she was holding out to Natalie a check for fifty thousand dollars.

"Deposit that in your bank," she said. "If we find the bracelet you may return it to me."

Natalie refused. But when the slip of paper was held out by a distressed and determined old lady she took it, folded it with long, slim fingers, and tore it slowly and gently into bits. The bits she let flutter into a nearby waste basket.

"I couldn't think of such a thing," she drawled. "Besides, if I don't find the bracelet the insurance company will have to pay for it."

When the door closed upon Natalie and Mrs. Hazard I looked at Laura and Laura looked at me, then my knees gave way and I sank into the chair Natalie had just vacated. The enormity of the thing flashed upon me.

"What did she mean?" I asked. My lips were dry and my throat felt queer.

"She didn't mean anything," Laura answered. "She is always losing things."

"But a thing so valuable," I gasped, "an heirloom. She lost that on the balcony, too, and——"

"She doesn't know; that's where she missed it."

"But," she said——"

"It was rather horrid of her, too. I suppose she hates to admit she was careless with a bracelet worth fifty thousand dollars—without the association and the matchless perfection of the stones. Mother believes she lost it. That check amused me. Mother may not be delicate, always, bupt she'e mast effective. It was one way of closing the matter so far as we are concerned."

I got up wearily. The clock on the mantel was pointing to 4. It was almost another day.

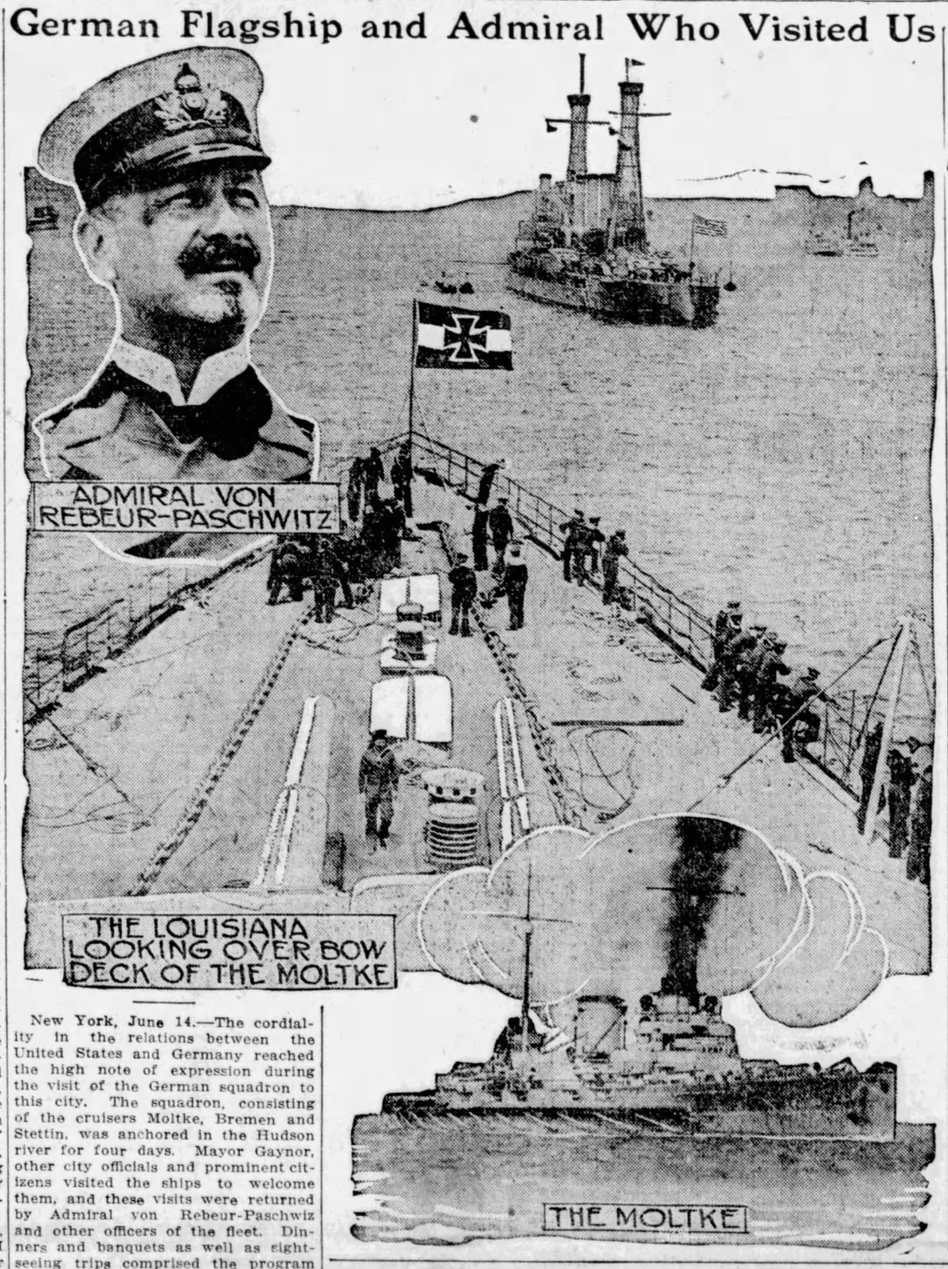
"I only hope," I sighed, "your mother looked sufficiently into by credentials."

Laura caught me suddenly in her arms and pressed her cheek to mine.

"I was afraid you'd say that," she whispered. "Loulie, I wouldn't give you for fifteen of Natalie. There, that's my answer. Now go get some sleep."

To be Continued.

German Flagship and Admiral Who Visited Us



New York, June 14.—The cordiality in the relations between the United States and Germany reached the high note of expression during the visit of the German squadron to this city. The squadron, consisting of the cruisers Moltke, Bremen and Stettin, was anchored in the Hudson river for four days. Mayor Gaynor, other city officials and prominent citizens visited the ships to welcome them, and these visits were returned by Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwiz and other officers of the fleet. Dinners and banquets as well as sightseeing trips comprised the program of entertainment, and the visitors expressed themselves as delighted with the warmth of the reception given them.

The PURCHASE PRICE

by EMERSON HOUGH

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"No! No!" she rejoined. "Assuredly, no! That is a matter entirely without my knowledge. You shock me unspeakably by this news. I have not heard of it. I should be loath to believe it! I have spent my own funds in this matter, and I have told my own agents to do nothing in the slightest contravention of the laws."

"None the less, these things have been done, my dear lady. They have awakened the greatest feeling in the south—a feeling of animosity which extends even to the free colonies of blacks which have been established. The relations between the two great sections of this country are already strained sufficiently. We deprecate, indeed we fear, anything which may cause a conflict, an outbreak of sectional feeling."

"Gentlemen, you must believe me," she replied, firmly and with dignity, "I have been as ignorant as I am innocent of any such deeds on the part of my agents. While I do not agree that any human being can be the property of another, I will waive that point; and I have given no aid to any undertaking which contemplated taking from any man what he himself considered to be his property, and what the laws of the land accorded him as his property. My undertaking was simply intended as a solution of all those difficulties—for both sides, and justly—"

"Madam, I rejoice to hear those words—rejoice beyond measure! They accord entirely with the opinion we have formed of you."

"Then you have watched me!—I have been—"

"This is a simple and democratic country, Madam," was the quiet answer, although perhaps there might have been the trace of a smile on the close-set mouth of the speaker. "We do not spy on any one. Your acts have been quite within public knowledge. You yourself have not sought to leave them secret. Should these facts surprise you?"

"They almost terrify me. What have I done!"

"There is no need of apprehension on your part. Let us assure you of that at once. We are glad that you, whom we recognize as the moving spirit in this deportation enterprise, have not sanctioned certain of the acts of your agents. There was one—a former army officer—with whom there labored a revolutionist, a German, recently from Europe. Is it not so?"

"It is true," she assented. "They were my chief agents. But as for that officer, this country has none more eager to offer his sword to the flag when the time shall come. I am sure it is but his zeal which has caused offense. I would plead for his reinstatement. He may have been indiscreet."

"We shall listen to what you say. But in addition to these, there was a former slave girl, who has been somewhat prominent in meetings which these two have carried on in different parts of the country. In the words of the southern press, this girl has been used as a decoy."

"Lily!" exclaimed Josephine. "It must have been she! Yes, I had such a person in my employ—in very humble capacity. But, sir, I assure you I have not seen her for more than two months. I had supposed her busy with these others on the fecture platform."

"She is not now so engaged," interrupted a voice from the shadows on the other side of the table.

"Then she has been arrested?" demanded Josephine.

"That is not the term; yet it is true that she sailed on one of your colonization ships last week. Her fortune will lie elsewhere hereafter. It was her own wish."

A sudden sense of helplessness smote upon Josephine St. Auban. Here, even in this republic, were great and silent powers with which the individual needed to contend. Absorbed for the time in that which was nearest her heart, she had forgotten her own fortunes. Now she suddenly half rose for the first time.

"But, gentlemen," said she, as she held out in her hand some papers which crackled in her trembling grasp—"after all, we are at cross purposes. This is not necessary. My own work is at an end, already! This very morning it came to an end, and for ever. Will you look at these?"

"What do you mean, madam?" The tall grave man near by turned upon her his beetling brows, his piercing dark eyes. "Your work was worthy of approval in many ways. What has happened that it should cease?"

"This!" she said, handing to him the papers which she held. "I have a report today from my agents in Europe. Gentlemen, since I must mention these things—I have been possesor of a fortune in my own name which might have been called considerable. I had estates in France and in Austria. This advises me that my estates have been confiscated by the governments in both countries—they got word there, in some way—"

"It was Hulsemann!" ejaculated the dark man, as to himself. "Austria's man here!"

She went on: "If I am not welcome in this country, whither shall I go? I am an exile as I stand before you. I am a widow. I have no living kin. Moreovsr, I am an exile, impoverished, as I stand. My fortune has been dissipated—honestly so, gentlemen; but since it is gone, my powers are at an end. If I have displeased you, I shall do so no longer. Here are my proofs."

She placed her papers in the hand of her escort, the nearest of these grave and silent men. A nod from the leader at the head of the table caused this tall and dark gentleman to rise and seek a place closer to the window in order that he might find better light for reading. His glasses upon his nose, he scanned the papers gravely. A sudden smile broke out upon his face, so that he passed a hand across his face to force it back into its usual lines of gravity.

"Gentlemen," said he, at length, solemnly, "this lady has been kind to come to meet us, and you all are witness that her dealings have been perfectly frank and sincere. I confess, however, I am somewhat puzzled over this document which she has given me. I presume we may well make it 'Exhibit A.' If you do not mind, I will read it to you."

Slowly, deliberately, employing all the tones of his deep and sonorous voice, which before then had thrilled audiences of thousands in every portion of his country, he read; his face studiously turned away that he might not see the dismayed gestures of the woman who had handed him these papers:

"My Dear Madame:

"I take in hand my pen to tell how life goes with us in this locality. The business of Hector is improved one-half this year. We have green blinds on all sides of the house, and a vine that grows also. The mother of Hector is kind to me. We have abundance and peace at this place. But, Madame, that which it is which I write you, there is come but now the baby of Hector and myself Jeanne. In all this locality there is no baby like this. Madame, we have said to name it for yourself, Josephine St. Auban Jeanne Marie Fournier. Moreover, Madame, it is advise that for a baby so remarkable a godmother is necessary. I take my pen in hand to inquire of madame whether in the kindness of her heart madame could come to see us and be present at this christening of this child most extraordinary. I have the assurance also of Hector that the remarkable qualities of this baby will warrant the presence of madame. A reply poste restante, address on St. Genevieve in Missouri, will arrive to your faithful and obedient servant,

"JEANNE."

Before this singular document had been half concluded there were sounds of shifting chairs, bursts of stifled laughter. The tall grave man nevertheless went on, solemnly finishing this communication. As for Josephine, she had shrunk back in her chair, knowing not which way to turn.

"Sirs," concluded the gentleman who now occupied the floor, "while I do not find full confirmation herein of all the statements this lady has made to us, I do discover this document to be not without interest. At its close I find in a different handwriting—Madame, may I guess it to be your own?—the

Bounties Built Up a Business

PRACTICALLY every state and territory in the union has experimented with a bounty law," says William H. Wright in Fur News, "and every one that tried it has ended with a depleted treasury and about the same number of predatory animals it had at the beginning.

"In fact, no state has been financially able to continue paying bounties for any length of time. Reports of record show that in 25 years, prior to 1896, 29 states paid $2,400,000 in bounties and in not one of these states has there been exterminated a single species of beast or bird.

"California passed a coyote act in 1891 and for 18 months paid bounties at the rate of over $10,000 a month. Montana started to pay a bounty on ground squirrels and kept it up six months at the rate of over $9,000 a month. Not satisfied with that, she passed a wolf law and for 14 months paid $6,419 monthly in bounties. Pennsylvania paid $150,000 for scalps of hawks and owls before she got tired. And Illinois tried to the tune of $55,000 to deplete the English sparrow crop in that state.

"The evils which arise from a bounty law are several: First, it creates liars and thieves. This arises from the fact that all states which pay a bounty do not pay a uniform price. For instance, from $1.50 to $5 was paid on wolves and coyotes in 1895 in and around the Black Hills of South Dakota; North Dakota paid $2; Montana and Wyoming paid $3 and Iowa paid $5.

"During the time this law was in force scalps were sent from one county to another, and Iowa actually paid on scalps which were taken in South Dakota. While the coyote law was in force in California the reward was $5, while only 50 cents was paid in Nevada. Nevada paid only a few dollars, while California was fast going bankrupt.

"That many of the states require an oath regarding the killing of these animals in no way stops the practice of shipping from one state to another. Utah passed a bounty law a few years ago and after the state had paid more than $100,000 the people woke up to the fact that a company had been formed and the state had been paying on hides shipped from South America.

"Another trouble is so few persons who have the paying out of the money can tell if they are paying on the animales claimed by the parties demanding payment Dr. H. B. Warren, who has made a careful study of these acts for the government, states that while the law on hawks and owls was in force in Pennsylvania, the clerks paid on the heads of domesticated fowls, partridges, pheasants, cuckoos, butcher birds, also on night hawks or bull bats. In 18 months Pennsylvania paid out of its treasury $90,000 for the destruction of hawks and owls.

"It is considered a conservative estimate to say that a hawk or owl will kill, at the very least, 1,000 mice during each year of its life; that a mouse will, to say the least, do two cents' damage to a farmer; therefore, each hawk and owl is worth $20 a year to a farmer. A careful canvass of the state showed that in 18 months the state had paid $90,000 to destroy animals which were worth $3,857,130 to save a possible loss of $1,875 on poultry.

"Advocates of the bounty system seem to think that all that is required to exterminate any animal or species is to place a bounty on it. But the destruction of any species is not a matter of a few months but long, long years of time. We find that in England a war launched against the wolf in the reign of King Edgar (959-975) and the job was finished in the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Virginia started paying bounties almost from the first colony and sometimes paid as high as $25 a head for wolves, but they were not considered exterminated until the middle of the nineteenth century, or until they had paid bounties more than 200 years.

"California, Montana and Texas have tried the high premium act and found it impracticable and disastrous. Maine has paid bounty on bear since 1830. Up to 1890 the animal had not shown any decided decrease. New Hampshire has paid bear bounties more than 80 years. In his report for 1894 the state treasurer called attention to the number of bear killed in four or five towns and added that should the other 234 towns be equally successful in breeding wild animals for the state market, in proportion to their tax levy, it would require a state tax levy of nearly $2,000,000 to pay the bounty claims. New York withdrew rewards on bears in 1895, not because they were extinct, but because the number killed had steadily increased each year.

"In some states the owner is required to bring in the entire hide. They were cancelled by the clerk receiving them and returning to the owner. In Vermont skins were marked by punching two holes in the ear; in Wyoming one hole was punched in the foot; Utah cancelled skins by cutting letters an inch and a half in length in the neck. The feet were then cut from the Wyoming hides and presented in Utah, which did not require the feet, and I have not the least doubt (although we have no record of it), that the scalps were then sent to Vermont to get the ear punctured.

"In Iowa it was said 25 years ago that it was more profitable to raise coyotes for the bounty than it was to raise sheep. Kentucky and New Mexico required affidavits from responsible persons that the animals had not been raised for the rewards. It is a matter of record that eggs of hawks and owls have been set under hens and the young raised for the bounties. In one of the Dakotas where in one county the head of a squirrel was required to receive the reward and in the next county the tail, the bounty was paid in both counties on the same animal.

"A rancher in Montana during the wolf and coyote act trapped near his grain stacks in the winter hundreds of prairie chickens, which he split, filled with poison, and then drove for miles around the plains throwing out the birds, which, he said, would be eaten by the coyotes, as they would take a prairie chicken when they would touch nothing else.

"In the hills if the reward was on lions the bounty hunter would kill scores of deer, set traps, lay poison and in many instances set snares made of wire. They slaughtered every living thing that would draw the animal on which the bounty was placed. I knew a trapper in Montana who killed many goats, sheep and deer, which he filled with poison, in the hope of securing the scalps of predatory animals on which there was a reward.

"The extermination of the noxious animals is strictly the work of every landholder and stock raiser. If one is trying to raise poultry, sheep or cattle he must enlist in the warfare and help to accomplish the end desired without any recompense other than the safety of his flocks. Other means have failed and will continue to fail."

Uncle Sam's Laundry

THE problem of washing and ironing dirty paper money appears to be solved by some new machines which have been perfected in the Government's Bureau of Engraving and Printing. One of these machines will take a dirty, germ-laden piece of currency and turn it out slick, clean and crisp in two minutes, and the other will do the same job in three.

These machines are expected to save about $1,000,000 a year for the government, as 60 per cent of the paper money now sent to the treasury for redemption can be circulated again by washing it. Director Ralph, who has worked with the scientific experts on the creation of the machines, figures it will cost 20 cents to wash and iron 1,000 notes.

Foreign governments are watching the tests. Reichsbank, the national bank of Germany, recently sent 47,000 marks to the bureau, and the bills were laundered perfectly. Beginning tomorrow the machines will wash about $25,000 a day by way of furnishing further experiments.

The chemical laboratories of the public health service will examine the washed notes to make sure they are germ free. The general principle of the money-washing machine is to pass or whirl the dirty notes through soapy water to which a chemical solution has been added and then deliver them to heated cylinders which iron and turn them out as crisp and clean as the day they were made.

Every year about 416,000 young men reach the age of 18 in the United Kingdom. Out of this number, after deducting recruits for the regular army, navy and mercantile marine, together with emigrants and the physically unfit, fully 150,000 are left, it is estimated, who could receive military training as a home defense corps.

addendum—let me see,—Ah, yes, it says merely two words: 'The darling!'"

He approached, and laid just the lightest, gentlest hand upon the shoulder of the disturbed woman, who sat speechless, her face suffused. "Your documents are regular, Madame," he said kindly. "As for this other, which perhaps was the one you intended me to read, that is private matter. It is not necessary even for myself to read it. There will be no further exhibits in this case. I am sure that I voice the feeling of every gentleman present here, however, Madame, if I say that although we have not curiosity as to the terms of this communication, we have deep regret over its advices to you. If your fortunes have been ruined, they have been ruined in a cause in which a kind heart and an active brain were deeply enlisted. You have our regrets."

"Sir," He turned now toward the tall gentleman who sat silent at the head of the table. "I am sure there is no further need for this lady's attendance here. For my own part, I thank her. She has offered us no remedy, I fear. In turn, there seems none we can extend to her."

"Wait a moment!" interrupted a voice from the opposite side of the table.

The leader shifted in his seat as he turned toward Josephine St. Auban. "This is the gentleman from Kentucky," he said. "We usually find his words of interest. Tarry, then, for just a moment longer."

A tall figure was visible in the half light, as the clear voice of the gentleman so described went on.

"Sir, and gentlemen, there is no Kentuckian,—no, nor any man from any other state here present—who could suffer this matter to conclude just as it is now. This it not all. This matter but begins. We have invited to attend us a lady whose activities we considered dangerous,—this is the plain truth of it, and we all know it, and she may know it. Instead of that, we find here with us now a woman in distress. Which of us would have the courage to endure with equal equanimity that which she faces now? It has already been said here that we have been not unmindful of the plans of this lady, not wholly unacquainted with her history. We know that although a revolutionist at heart, an alien on our shores, her purposes have been clean, have been noble. Would to God we had more such in our own country! But now, in a plan which has proved wholly futile before her time, which would prove futile after it, even though backed by the wealth of a nation,—she has failed, not to our ruin, but to her own.

"It is not without my knowledge that this lady at one time, according to popular report, was asked to undertake a journey which later resulted in considerable personal inconvenience, not to say indignity, to herself. Is there no way, gentlemen, in which, especially in consideration of her present material circumstances, this government—I mean to say this country—can make some amends for that?"

"Madam," began the leader at the head of the table, "I did not predict wrongly regarding our friend from Kentucky; but in reply to him, I myself must say, as I have already said we are but a simple republic, — all our acts must be open and known. What special fund, my dear sir,"—this to the speaker, who still retained his position—"in what manner, indeed, could this be arranged?"

"In the easiest way in the world," rejoined the Kentuckian. "The lady, whatever be her nationality, is at heart much identified with the cause of Hungary, which she has been so good as to confuse with our own cause here in America. Her idea is to advance democracy—and to advance pure nationalism. Very well. We have already invited Louis Kossuth to come to America as the guest of this country. Even now one of the vessels of our navy is approaching his port of exile in Turkey to carry him hither. In the entertainment of Louis Kossuth large sums of money will be—and it is proper that they should be—expended. The people demand it. The dignity of this nation must be maintained. Popular approval will meet the proper expenditures for any such entertainment.

"Now then, gentlemen"—and he raised an argumentative forefinger—"there must be committees of entertainment; there must be those able to interpret, those competent to arrange large plans, and to do so courteously, with dignity." He bowed toward the somewhat dejected figure of the only woman present, who scarce venteured to raise her eyes to his, startled as she was by the sudden turn of events.

"Now, sir, we all understand this is wholly unofficial and informal; we understand that there is no special fund which could be devoted to any such purpose as I have suggested—unless it were precisely this fund for the Kossuth entertainment! Gentlemen, it is not the part of a host to set a limit upon the visit of a guest. It is my belief that Kossuth will remain on these shores for at least ten years, and that he will need entertainment for each of those ten years at least!" A gentle applause met this speech as he went on.

The speaker himself smiled as he went on.

"For a competent committee head, charged with the duty of making that entertainment gracious and dignified and worthwy alike of the Old World and the New, I should think that an annual expenditure of ten thousand dollars would not be inadequate! If this lady, whose kind heart and brilliant mind, as our honored friend has said, both have been shown before us today—if she would agree—if she would accept—some such provision as this from this fund, I am entirely clear in my own mind as to both the wisdom and the absolute propriety of extending this offer to her."

He sat down. Laughter and applause met his remarks. Thus, and gallantly, did Kentucky make amends.

"Madam," at length interrogated the tall man at the head of the table, bending upon her his gaze, as did all these other grave figures present—"provided this matter might be arranged, would it be within your pleasure to accept some such remuneration as that, for services which should be given quite within your wishes? I need not say," he added, turning his gaze along each side of the long table, "that this is something which, in view of all circumstances, to me also seems quite within dignity, decency and absolute public propriety.

But Josephine St. Auban could make no reply. Her face was hidden in her hands, and only her heaving shoulders showed the sudden emotion which had swept upon her overstrained soul. At last she felt a gentle hand touch hers. She raised her head as, one after another, these men approached, each extending his hand to her and bowing in salutation. Presently the room was deserted.

In the hall the gentleman from Kentucky passed his arm within that of a tall man, obviously from the north.

"I have just got word within the week of the arrival of a daughter at my own home out in Kentucky," said he. "I am in a position to understand all and several the statements in Exhibit A, my dear sir! 'The darling!'

"But what a woman—what a woman!" he went on meditatively. "Sir, if I were a single man, as I am a married man, I should offer to her, upon the spot, a union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

CHAPTER XXIX.

In Old St. Genevieve.

It was the daily custom of Hector to be upon hand at the dock for the landing of each and every steamer which touched at St. Genevieve, bound either up or down the Mississippi, and his business of co-operage never was allowed to infringe upon these more important duties. Accordingly, on a certain day late in the winter, although he had no special reason to be present, Hector was among those who waited for the boat to land, with no purpose more definite than that of giving a hand with her line at a snubbing post. He was much surprised when he saw coming from the gang-plank, and beckoning to him, a distinguished and handsomely clad lady. For an instant, abashed, he could find no speech; then suddenly he jerked off his cap and stood smiling.

"It is Madame!" he exclaimed. "Ah, bon jour! Bon jour! Ah, c'est Madame!"

"Yes," rejoined Josephine St. Auban, "it is I. And I am glad to see St. Genevieve again, and you, Monsieur Hector. Tell me—ah, about that infant, that baby of ours!"

"Madame, believe me, there is none such in all the valley! Come!"

It was a proud and happy Jeanne who greeted her former mistress at the little cottage with the green blinds and the ivy, which lay close upon the street of St. Genevieve,—Jeanne, perhaps a trifle more fleshy, a shade more French and a touch less Parisian in look, more mature and maternal, yet after all, Jeanne, her former maid. Women fashion, these two now met, not without feminine tears, and forgetful of late difference in station, although Jeanne dutifully kissed the hand held out to her. The first coherent speech, as in the case of Hector, was regarding this most extraordinary infant, whose arrival seemed to be thus far regarded as a matter of national importance. In this view also shared Madame Fournier the elder, mother of Hector, who also presently welcomed the newcomer to the home.

A strange feeling of relief, of rest and calm, came over Josephine St. Auban, a lady of rank in another world, where an incident such as this could not have been conceived. Here it seemed not only possible but covetable. The first babble of congratulations and greetings over, she settled down to the quiet of the room assigned to her, and gave a sigh as of one who at last finds harborage. If only this might go on forever! If only the street might always be thus silent, the roof thus sheltering, the greetings of simple friends thus comforting! She made no plans for herself, no announcement to others of possible plans. It was enough to remain thus, for a night at least. She was very weary, body and soul. The pathetic droop at the corners of her brave gay mouth must have brought sympathy to any one who had known her earlier.

"We are not rich, Madame Countess," said Hector the next morning at the breakfast table, "but, my faith, it is not so bad here. We have not much to offer Madame, but such as it is, it is quite hers. With what riches could she produce a hen to lay eggs more perfect than those which madame beholds this morning? They are the eggs of Mildred, our most special hen. And this cream, it is from our cow Suzanne, whose like one does not find in any land for docility and amiability of disposition. Our roof is small, but it is ours. We have a yard so large as forty feet to the street yonder. What more does one demand for flowers or for the onion with green top in the spring? The couch of madame, was it not soft? Yes? It is from fowls of this very valley. That scene from the window there, is it not beautiful? Oh, very well! Others may possess in greater abundance than we, but as for myself, my business of the cooperage prospers,—behold my excellent wife Jeanne, yonder,—and this daughter of ours! What more could human being ask?"

Time and again, Josephine found herself repeating this same question.—What more could be asked than this? What more did the great world offer? It had not offered her, long used to luxury, so much as this. To Hector at this moment she made evasive answer. "I could willingly tarry with you always, Hector," said she, "if that were right."

"Right?" demanded Hector, swelling out his chest, "Why is it not right?" He doubled up a mighty arm to show where the muscles rose upon it. "See, I am strong! What is one more mouth to feed—could it even come to that for one of madame's wealth? Madame but jests. Did not madame bring me that Jeanne there? Ah, if only it were right for her to linger with us, how happy we should be! Madame is a noblewoman, we are but poor; yet she has honored us. Very well, then, what good to wonder about the future? Madame is rich, that is true. Suppose even she were poor, would it not be possible for madame to settle down here in St. Genevieve, and to teach the language of France—far better, to teach the English to these ignorant French?"

The study speech of the fresh-looking, good-hearted fellow, touched the heart of a woman so world weary. For a time she said nothing of plans, even to herself. It was not long before the baby of Jeanne found a place upon her knee, and Jeanne herself, though jealous, was willing to surrender her dearest rights, at least for a time.

But always the eyes of this world weary woman were lifted up to the hills. She found herself gazing out beyond the street of St. Genevieve, toward the Ozark, where once she traveled—true, against her will, but yet through scenes which she now remembered. And always there came up in her mind a question which she found no way to ask. It was Jeanne herself who, either by divination or by blunder, brought up the matter.

"Madame remembers that man yonder, that savage Dunwodee?" she began, apropos of nothing. "That savage most execrable, who was so unkind to madame and myself—but who made love so fiercely? I declare, Madame, I believe it was Monsieur Dunwodee set me listening to Hector! Eh, bien!"

They were sitting near the window, looking out upon the bleak prospect of the winter woods. For the time Josephine made no comment, and Jeanne went on.

"He has at last, thank heaven, come to justice. Is it not true that human beings find ever their deserts?"

To be **Continued.**

The FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiment, which will be the most valuable answers.

I would like to have some reader give the names and amount of each ingredient used in the preparation of Bordeaux mixture.—W., Ithaca, Mich.

To Destroy Ants.

I notice in these columns that someone is troubled with ants building their nests on his lawn. He wants to learn of a way to get rid of them and not injure the grass. I have used this method with success: Wet the nest so that the earth can be pressed down firmly. Then push a broom handle into the nest, making holes eight or ten inches deep at three or four places. Pour one-fourth of a teacupful of gasoline in each hole and close the top tightly. Repeat the dose if necessary, and I think the ants will cease to trouble the lawn.—W., Janesville, Wis.

For Horse With Injured Hoof.

If H., Fortville, Ind., will keep the heel of the hoof on his horse's straight foot cut down short while allowing the front of the hoof to grow to as great length as possible, the foot will gradually assume a proper shape. It must be carefully attended to on the average of once every two weeks for a while. A little attention must be paid it for a year or longer, though not so often as the colt grows older. Care must be taken not to allow the toe to double back or become hooked.—H., Blair, Neb.

Leghorns Defined.

How many people on the farm today still retain the idea that Leghorns are fowls that belong to the moon more than this world? It seems to be the general idea that Leghorns are regular biplanes, that are off without a minute's notice. Many people think that to successfully raise Leghorns one must have a 200-acre farm. There are many learned men along the poultry culture line who actually think that Leghorns cannot be trap-nested because of their wild disposition.

This is not the Leghorn of today that I have just described. I have conducted experiments with Leghorns to disprove these theories, and I am able to draw my arguments from actual experience.

Last fall I purchased six white Leghorn pullets and a cockerel. These were taken from a farm where they had had the wildest kind of life. They had never roosted on anything lower than a five-foot fence and never knew what protection from severe weather was.

They were placed in the smallest coop I had on the place, and my experiment was on. They did not die, as I expected they would, but actually grew, and grew fat. Three weeks after placing them in the coop I was surprised to find two eggs in the nest one evening—they were only five months old at that time. From that time on they have continued to "roll" the eggs out, and on one day when it was 18 degrees below zero I got four eggs from those six pullets. Do Leghorns stand confinement?

Their coop is only 3x6 feet and has two stories, giving a total ground and floor space of 36 square feet. Those Leghorns seemed to actually enjoy their confinement. They were singing and scratching when other hens of a different breed that had been given the same care but were in larger coops would not move, save only to eat.

I cannot say enough in praise of the Leghorns, and I never want to hear it mentioned again that Leghorns will not stand confinement.—C. S., Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean.

Harrowing Corn.

The question is often asked if it is advisable to harrow corn. The practice is generally advised, but we believe that harrowing corn, while sometimes necessary, is a thing to be avoided if possible. It seems inconsistent to spend much time in testing seed corn and planting it with a view to getting the desired stand, and then go to the field with an implement capable of destroying from 5 to 10 per cent of the crop on 20 to 40 acres a day.

It often happens, however, that it is necessary to harrow corn to keep the soil in good condition, and we believe that the chances of getting a good crop are better with the soil mellowed up and 90 per cent of the plants having a good chance to grow, than to leave the soil wet, cold and hard, and give 100 per cent of the plants a poor chance. If the soil is well prepared before the corn is planted, and the corn not planted until favorable weather conditions prevail, should germinate and be large enough so that the rows can be followed in two weeks' time.

If the weeds start to grow or the soil gets packed down so that it is evident it should be loosened up, the corn may be cultivated before it is up by simply following the rows. This practice is known as blind cultivation, because there is no danger of injuring the corn plants. It may be deemed advisable to run the shovels quite deep at this time and leave the soil mellow, which will make it easy for the young corn plant to push through. If desirable the field may be gone over after it has been blind cultivated, with a weeder, to again loosen the soil over the rows.

Breeding Heifers.

M. H. Gardner, superintendent of the Holstein-Friesian Advance Registry, is of the opinion that the tendency is prevalent among breeders to breed their heifers too young. The practice, he believes, is working a detriment to the heifers, and this must have an effect upon the breed. He holds the dairy press responsible in part for the folly. Expressing his views upon the matter in a recent report of records, he says:

"It has been widely taught in the dairy press that to get the best results from dairy cows it is needful to bring the heifers into profit early in order to firmly fix the dairy habit, having them freshen at two years of age or even a trifle younger. It has also been taught that young heifers should be fed largely on coarse feed, so as to develop the capacity of the stomach and to avoid the inducing of a fleshy habit of body. I have never given adhesion to either of these doctrines, because my experience has shown me that the dairy habit is a hereditary breed characteristic that will show itself if it is born in the animal, and that a heifer should be so fed and so handled as to obtain the best possible physical development of the body at the time the strain of motherhood is placed upon her.

"Even if properly fed for the most uniform bodily development this cannot be done if the heifer is allowed to freshen too young; and in my estimation it would be wise for Holstein-Friesian breeders to increase the average age of heifers at first calving. The average age for 1,228 heifers tested during the last fiscal year was 2 years 1 month 18 days, and I think it would have been better for both the heifers and the results if the average age had been 28 months.

"I am led to make the preceding remarks as an introductory to the reports of the leading senior 2-year-olds of this issue. K. P. Lady and K. P. Litlith Lady Clothilde, each heifer freshening for the first time at a little past 33 months of age. The former produced 21,347 pounds of fat from 339.2 pounds milk in seven days, 82,969 pounds fat from 1,959.9 pounds milk in 30 days, the latter, 20,874 pounds fat from 440 pounds milk in seven days, 81,586 pounds fat from 1,972.7 pounds milk in 30 days. K. P. Lady was under verification test for three consecutive days and nights of this time, and during these 72 hours, after she had passed her best, she produced 8,879 pounds fat from 184.5 pounds milk."

Propagating Plants.

Most of the climbing roses can be propagated with considerable success by notched layers, by bending down new growth, making a slit on the underside and covering all but a few inches of the tip with earth. The lowest point where the slit is made should be covered deep enough so that it will be moist all through the summer.

The Columbian raspberry and all nonsprouting kinds are propagated by bending the tips of the new canes to the ground and covering them with earth. The work is usually done during the last of August and September in our climate.

When small quantities of apple seeds are planted, it is always better to do the work in the fall, and mulch carefully over winter. In large plantations the labor of mulching inclines to favor spring planting.

Cuttings of almost all kinds are best planted in the fall if the labor of mulching is not too great. Like the apple seed, such plantings must be carefully mulched.

The hyrangea grandiflora is most readily grown from layers of the new wood. Almost any new growth bent down and covered with earth in the latter part of June will take root readily and may be taken up and used as desired the following season.

The Small Creamery.

The writer has received many inquiries concerning the advisability of the building of local creameries in various parts of the country. Most of the inquiries come from localities where there is but a small amount of butter fat produced, and where it would not pay to put up a large plant.

The advisability of the building of a local creamery depends, of course, entirely upon local conditions. First of all, the amount of butter fat produced in the locality must be taken into account. If there are less than 400 cows tributary to the creamery it could probably not pay running expenses. Too often localities have been led into the erection of a large plant without reference to the number of cows in the neighborhood. This has caused failures in many instances, because the creamery could not pay its running expenses on the small amount of output. In some of these cases a small plant operated by a competent creamery man could have been made profitable and developed into a larger concern as the number of cows in the locality increased. It is the writer's opinion that if a small creamery were erected at as low a cost as is consistent with the production of good butter, it would be profitable and a good thing in many localities in the state. The creamery building need not be a large or an expensive one to begin with. Then, as the business grows, and more room is needed, the plant can be enlarged to suit the conditions.

One very common mistake among creamery owners is that they secure men as buttermakers who know very little or nothing about the scientific principles of creamery work. Too often the man who will work at lower wages is chosen rather than the man who understands the business and deserves better pay. Among the problems which the buttermaker has to contend with are those of controlling flavor and moisture in butter. The former affects the quality and consequently the selling price of butter, while the latter is the main factor affecting the churn yield. The buttermaker who can keep the moisture up close to the legal limit of 16 per cent without overstepping that limit is worth much more than the man who goes at his work in a hit or miss sort of way.

The value of butter fat over other fat lies mainly in its flavor. The buttermaker who does not understand the principles involved in the development of desirable flavors in the cream for butter making usually spoils this good flavor of the butter, and consequently lowers the quality. In order to secure and hold a market for the butter it must be of the best quality possible.

Too often a creamery has lost its market simply because the buttermaker was unable to cope successfully with the problem of producing the best possible quality.

In many localities promoters have led people into subscribing stock for the erection of a creamery in their locality when there were not enough cows in the vicinity to warrant the building of the creamery. The only object of the promoter is that of selling the machinery, and he usually charges a large price for it. Many of these creameries have never been a success, and have done much harm to the creamery business. Whatever you do, do not allow a promoter to build a creamery for you. If the people of the locality wish to have a creamery and have sufficient cows and ready market for their butter, let them investigate the price of machinery from the various creamery supply houses and then go ahead and build a plant consistent with the immediate needs of the locality. Do not erect a larger plant than is absolutely necessary to start out with.—G. E. F., Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean.

Unique Farm Record.

Last year we encountered some difficulties that emphasized to us the importance of keeping a new kind of farm record. We have never heard of any farmer who keeps such a record, but we believe the plan a salutary one, nevertheless.

We decided to drain a wet clay basin on the edge of a rising slope of ground. The nearest outlet, so far as our knowledge extended, the land having been in our possession only a few years, was a blind ditch about twenty rods distant, across a stretch of ground that seemingly needed no ditching. This was our shortest course, however, and we procured tile and proceeded with the ditching. Laying the tile as we went, we had arrived within a few rods of the basin when we ran across another ditch. Investigation showed that a lateral had been run from the main near where we had started to a point within a few rods of the basin we wished to drain. All of our work and expense had been unnecessary. With no evidence to indicate the existence of the former ditch, we buoyed up our dejected spirits by calling it misfortune, not error. But this was not reparation for the loss, and lest it might occur again we did this:

We have had an outline map of the farm, showing the fields in their exact proportion, with each field number, to assist us in keeping some of our farm records. A duplicate of this map was taken by tracing on thin, transparent paper. On this map the ditches in each field were then designated by drawing lines along the courses they followed. The ponds and low places were designated by figures similar to them in contour. The size of the tile in a certain ditch was shown by small number, the beginning and termination of a certain size being indicated by a short line drown cruciform to the line of the ditch. By adding lines to the map each year, for the new ditches made we will have a complete tab of the drainage system of our farm. Though we may still encounter ditches that were laid prior to our regime this graphic record may eliminate much of this difficulty.

It seems to the writer that nothing is more commendable than for every farmer, before retiring from active management of his land, to provide his son or the one who is to succeed him with a ditch record as is here described.—P. C. G.,—Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean.

Grow Forage for Stock.

For protection against drought and failure of special crops it is a good idea to plan to grow a considerable variety of forage on the live stock farm. A good quality of hay can be produced by sowing a mixture of German millet and an early maturing variety of cowpeas. If this mixture is tried a half bushel of each will be about the rate of seeding required for land of medium fertility. First sow the peas and then sow the millet and with a smoothing harrow. If the hay is to be fed to horses or mules, it should be cut before the millet seeds are ripe enough to grow, as ripe millet is injurious to horses if fed in any considerable quantities. For cattle we could cut when the millet seeds are in dough stage.

Horticultural Notes.

Do not attempt to grow turnips in clay soil. Loamy soil alone is suitable.

Keep the house plants indoors or well sheltered until the weather is warm for keeps. A single cool night may ruin all of your treasures.

If your strawberry bed is set this spring do not let a single blossom come to fruit, but pinch, pinch, pinch. Bigger and better crops will reward you next spring.

Now is the time to pull the weeds out of your old strawberry bed, but go slow, until the plants are well formed, with the hoe.

It is not advisable to attempt to grow potatoes or sweet corn in a small garden. They require too much room to prove profitable.

Do not make your garden in beds. Beds are a thing of the past, and the gardener should congratulate himself that they are. The better plan by far is to make everything in straight rows so that they can be cultivated with a horse and plow. Try it.

Now it the time to plant peanuts. Peanuts are almost unknown in the gardens in this section. There is no reason for this, because they are as easily and profitably grown as sweet potatoes.

Plant peanuts in abundance to provide feed for your hogs. There are few crops equal to peanuts for producing cheap pork. They stand drought remarkably well and produce large crops under rather adverse conditions, and furnish rich, nutritious feed at a reasonable cost of production. Plant the peanut on your farm. It will do very well on dark loam, although the best soil for its production is a sandy clay.

Many who spray potatoes for blight fail to take into consideration the conditions that are necessary for success. It requires much better spraying to accomplish good results in spraying for potato bugs.

Do not attempt to grow turnips on clay soil. Loamy soil alone is suitable.

Raspberries, for best results, should be dug in the fall and trenched or heeled in some well drained location, covering the plants entirely. Some growers have very good success in planting them in the fall when the soil is moist, so there is but little danger of their killing out. But all in all, it is safer and the plants do fully as well if set out as early in the spring as the soil is in good condition to plant.

Buy your paris green now for the potato bugs. Not less than two pounds for each acre of potatoes should be used.

Feed Ear Corn to Hogs.

It is gratifying to the young farmer to know that in the ear is the best form in which to feed corn. The Iowa experiment station has conducted several trials covering a period of three years, in which were compared ear corn with dry shelled, soaked shelled, dry ground and soaked ground. It was found that dry ear corn made as much pork as 122 pounds that the hogs eating it made the most economical gains. In 1907 a hundred pounds of dry ear corn made as much pork as 120 pounds of shelled corn of cornmeal soaked twelve hours. The dry shelled and the dry meal were even less efficient than the soaked meal.

Whether the corn was fed dry or soaked, a bushel of corn ground without the cob made much more pork than a bushel of corn ground grain, cob and all. It took one and one-third of a bushel of corn-and-cob meal to produce as much gain as a bushel of ear corn. In addition, there was an added expense of 6 cents per bushel in preparing the corn and cob meal.

Summarizing, the results for the last two years showed that with young pigs, during their first six months of life, there was a saving of over 6 per cent of the corn by feeding it in the ear instead of shelling and soaking it; a saving of over 18 per cent to 20 per cent by feeding it in the ear instead of shelling and grinding it.

After the hogs reached 200 pounds in weight, however, soaked shelled corn in season was the most profitable form in which to feed the corn. Soaked cornmeal came next in rank.

The lesson learned from this experiment then, is to feed corn until the hogs reached 200 pounds in weight, at which time gradually change to soaked shelled, if the hogs are to be kept for any considerable period of time. If the hogs are to be marketed, however, in a few weeks, the advantage gained in making the change will more than be offset by the disadvantages of the change itself.

For Battling the Lice.

During this warm weather is when the lice are the busiest. Be very careful they do not get a good start on you. Give the little chicks a good dusting with insect powder twice every week and spray the roosts of the older fowls with liquid louse killer once a week. The best time to spray is about an hour before the hens go to roost. It is not a bad plan to spray or paint the coop of the little chicks at the same time.

Lice can be effectually resisted if you provide a dusting place for the fowls. It is the cheapest and easiest of all remedies. It is nature's remedy, and the fowls will fight the pest for you if you give them the chance.

Care of Runt Pigs.

Some runts are naturally weaklings, while others are the result of injuries or underfeeding. The poor feeder will have more runts in his herd than the good feeder—no question about that.

We always place ours in a lot or field by themselves, where they will have good pasture and a chance to eat their meals without being knocked and jostled around by their larger mates. The poor things never have half a chance when allowed to run with the herd, and in consequence, they will never pay for the feed they consume.

By separating them, however, and giving these runts some special care they ought to return some profit.

Ground grain mixed into a thick slop with milk is what the runts need, instead of an exclusive diet of ear corn. Then keep them free from lice and provide them with warm shelter, so that all of the profit will not be chilled out in damp or cold weather.—W. R. P., Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

Golf Ball Expense.

Philadelphia Record.

There are a number of golf courses in and near Philadelphia, and there are thousands of golf enthusiasts in this city. They will probably be interested to hear that golf players all over the country spend $6,000,000 on golf balls each year.

With the increase in interest in all out-of-dor sports golf has steadily grown more popular until today few communities in the United States are without at least a nine-hole course. Five years ago it was said there were a quarter of a million golfers in America. Today there are certainly half a million. It is a bit difficult to estimate the number of balls used, for players vary in times over the course, losses and in the damage they do to the gutta percha spheres. Then, too, some have old balls remade and soiled balls repainted. It is pretty certain, however, that at least two dozen balls a season are bought by the ordinary golfer. That means 12,000,000 balls, at 50 cents each (the 75-cent ones offsetting the remades), and an investment on the part of the golf players of $6,000,000.

Leadenhall Street.

Westminster Gazette.

Leadenhall street, which is to be widened, was so called from the lead roofed mansion of Sir Hugh Nevill, which the city acquired for a court of justice. Few London streets possess more interesting literary and historical associations.

Here Peter Motteux, the translator of Don Quixote, kept "an East India shop," and Gibbon's great grandfather "did not aspire above the station of a linen draper in Leadenhall street." East India house, where Charles Lamb and the two Mills were clerks, stood on the south side of the street, and 156 and 157 occupy the site where the little midshipman in Dombey and Son used to stand.

OUTDOOR LIFE

Will Not Offset the Ill Effects of Coffee and Tea When One Cannot Digest Them.

A farmer says:

"For ten years or more I suffered from dyspepsia and stomach trouble, caused by the use of coffee. (Tea contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee) until I got so bad I had to give up coffee entirely and almost give up eating. There were times when I could eat only boiled milk and bread; and when I went to the field to work I had to take some bread and butter along to give me strength.

"I doctored steadily and took almost everything I could get for my stomach in the way of medicine, but if I got any better it only lasted a little while. I was almost a walking skeleton.

"One day I read an ad for Postum and told my wife I would try it, and as to the following facts I will make affidavit before any judge.

"I quit coffee entirely and used Postum in its place. I have regained my health entirely and can eat anything that is cooked to eat. I have increased in weight until now I weigh more than I ever did. I have not taken any medicine for my stomach since I began using Postum.

"My family would stick to coffee at first, but they saw the effects it had on me and when they were feeling bad they began to use Postum, one at a time, until now we all use Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days' trial of Postum in place of coffee proves the truth, an easy and pleasant way.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Work of a Country Minister

A FEW years ago a young minister who knew something about farming took up a group of churches—or rather preaching points—about 80 or 90 miles from Pittsburg. That region was then a beautiful seat of agriculture. A fine stock of farmers made up his congregation. This minister not only loved his people, he loved their profession and took an interest in their everyday affairs. He took up the management of a small farm himself and made a model of it. He built the first silo seen in that region. From his pulpit he preached that farming was a religious business because it was in the interest of the whole people and he sought to make his churches serve the tenant farmer and the hired man. His congregation grew.

Then a change came over the region. Land increased 500 to 1,000 per cent in price, owing to the opening up of the coal mines. The result has been that the farmers have been selling their land and moving out and the coal miners and coke operatives—Bohemians and Slavs—have been moving in. Nearly every other hilltop has its little group of company houses. The land that was once a beautiful seat of agriculture is today honey-combed with coal mines and covered with the smoke of coke ovens. What could a man do in a situation like this?

This is what he did. He persuaded the people of McClellandtown, a village of 250 that had sprung up within a mile of one of his churches, to build what he calls a neighborhood house. It stands 42 by 72 feet on the ground and is two stories high. It cost $5,800. On the ground floor there is a large gymnasium, a kitchen, bath-room, dressing room, toilet and steam heating apparatus. On the upper floor is the auditorum with a seating capacity of 330 people. This building he calls his "melting pot." He says it is where he is melting the immigrants and the Americans together in Christian citizenship. The miners and the laborers and the few farmers who are left in the land are paying for this house themselves and the pastor has put in his own life insurance policy of $1,400 to secure a loan for it.

I dropped into this building one Tuesday night unannounced and unexpected. I found the average evening meeting going on. There were about one hundred present—fully half of them men. At the piano sat the minister's wife. By her side stood her son playing a trombone. Around them was a children's chorus of 25 voices. The program was a simple program of many songs and a short talk. Nothing remarkable about this? Perhaps not in an ordinary town, but remember that this brotherhood house has no rival between this town and the saloon and that the people are meeting here instead of in a saloon.

Don't you think other communities could do as well?

Four miles from this town this same man has started a similar work in another company town. He is just completing a two-story cement block church with much the same equipment as the brotherhood house. It, too, is being built by the dimes and quarters of the laboring people—with one exception. Toward the construction of this church the coal company is giving $1,200 in materials and labor. The coal company is not giving this in charity. It is giving it because this sort of work in its opinion makes for a stable and industrious population. It is a business investment. Both of these two works he has two other preaching points where institutional work has not yet been started. For this he is doing on a salary of $2[illegible]

See that your neighbor takes the Blade during the presidential campaign.

For staining wood as it grows on the tree a Louisiana man has invented a device by which a pail of dye, suspended several feet from the ground, is drained through a hose into the opening sap as it rises in the tree trunk.

BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

5858—Ladies' Dress.

This fetching costume is the very height of fashion, yet its construction is quite simple and the amateur need not hesitate to attempt its making. The dress closes at the front, one of the most popular forms of closing at the present time, and the three-gored skirt is made with a flounce. The trimming, being of contrasting material, a pretty note is added to the garment. Either silk or cotton fabrics may be selected and the dress will work up beautifully in almost anything chosen.

The pattern No. 5858 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Width of lower edge for 36 inch bust is 2⅝ yards. Medium size will require, to make the frock as represented 4¼ yards of 36 inch material and 1¾ yards of 27 inch contrasting goods, or 5¼ yards of 36 inch plain material.

5839—Ladies' Dress.

Here is a beautiful gown that is easily made and represents one of the smartest styles for the summer. The skirt is a three-piece one and the waist can be made with low neck and with or without the plastron.

The pattern 5839 is cut in sizes [illegible] to 44 in. bust measure. Width of lower edge [illegible] 2¾ yds. Medium size requires to make the dress as represented 4¾ yds. of 44 in. material, 1⅝ yds. of 27 in. all-over lace and 5½ yds. of banding. If made in one material 9 yds. of 44 in. wide is needed.

5578—Girls' Dress.

In this dress we have a variation of the kimono cut, the body and sleeves being really in one, although there is a seam effect in the tucks, which extend from shoulder to belt. The skirt is of the kilt type and both waist and skirt open in the back. The yoke band is applied and may be omitted.

The pattern 5578 is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36 inch material.

5864—Ladies' Middy Blouse.

Here is a delightful middy blouse model that the amateur needleworker can carry out without the least difficulty. The garment is made to be slipped on over the head and the front panel is its distinctive feature. The set-in sleeves are finished with stylish turned-back cuffs. Linen, pique, galatea or repp may be used.

The pattern No. 5864 is cut in sizes 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 2⅞ yards 36 inch material.

5867—Misses' Sailor Dress.

Nothing is more charming on a young girl than the popular sailor dress, an excellent design for which we give in this number. The frock is made for the small woman as well as the miss. It has deep armholes, seen in so many of the smart new models, and the chemisette is removable. The skirt is cut in four gores. The whole appearance of the dress is refined and attractive. It may be developed in almost any desirable wash fabric and can be trimmed with braid, as illustrated, or with bands of contrasting material.

The pattern No. 5867 is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size will require 4⅜ yards of 36 inch material and 9½ yards of braid.

5865—Ladies' Dress.

This charming frock is very simple and simple, possesses all the elements of very best style. The skirt is a three-piece model and can be made with a waist can be made with low or with or without the plastron.

The pattern 5865 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 in. bust measure. Width of lower edge for 36 bust is 2⅝ yds. of 36 in. material required for contrasting goods.

5860—Ladies' Overblouse.

An attractive overblouse model is here given. The design is very simple to carry out. It closes at the left under-arm seam. All-over embroidery or lace may be used to carry out the mode effectively. Net develops the garment delightfully, as suggested by the drawing, with the collar of satin. Plain material may also be used.

The pattern No. 5860 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require to make the blouse as represented 1⅝ yards of 36 inch net and ½ yard of 24-inch satin, or of one material 1½ yards of goods 36 inches wide.

5841—Misses' Shirt Waist.

This shirtwaist is designed for the miss and small woman. It is made with turn-down collar and can be finished with or without the back yoke. The long sleeves have plain cuffs and the waist closes through a center box-plait. Linen, madras, percale and similar materials can be used.

The pattern No. 5841 is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size will require 1⅞ yards of 36 inch material.

5838—Boys' Knickerbockers.

The knickerbockers presented in this model are very simple to make that would be chosen. They are made without a seam and are finished with leg-bands and elastics. Wash material may be used for a small boy, or serge, tweed or cashmere are appropriate.

The pattern No. 5838 is cut in sizes 4 to 14 years. Medium size will require 1⅝ yards 36 inch material.

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Chewing Gum Plentiful.

The United States derives practically all of its 6,500,000 pounds of chicle annually imported (for chewing gum) from Mexico and Central America. Evidently tropical South America would not afford a large supply. Only one business man in Lima appears to deal in chicle gum. He stated that he always had about 500 pounds, more or less in stock. His selling price is 4.50 soles ($3.189 per arroba (25 pounds), or 18 soles ($8.27) per quintel of 100 pounds.

Chicle supply comes from the department of Plura, in northern Peru, where large quantities are said to be produced. He was unable to give exact figures as to the amount of production, but stated that he knew of shipments of 100 quintal lots having been made from Plura, and that he believes that supply is still abundant.

Chicle gum is used here and in the department of Plura by makers of straw hats for giving a certain color and gloss to the straw. It is also used as a polish of an attractive yellow cream color for renewing so-called Panama hats.

Amber Is a Favorite.

London Daily Mail.

Amber is at present a very highly favored item of daytime jewelry. It is used at the hatpin head, globular in shape and of a medium size, and is the ornament of combs and prongs.

Magical properties were believed to be ascribable to amber in former times, and it is avowed they were saved by them from that tedious and troublesome complaint, hay fever. The new delight of all in amber is traceable not to any such connection, but to the fashion for every shade of gold, through all the variations from the most pallid to the most radiant tint.

Chinese Like Melon Seeds.

Watermelon seeds are used as a delicacy in China, being served with meat and also at meals, much as in the United States salted almonds are served. Watermelons are abundantly grown in and in some parts of China are, in season, on sale at all fruit stands and peddled about the streets, cut in small portions for immediate consumption by the myriads who buy. In 1910 China exported 7,458,000 pounds of melon seeds to countries where large Chinese settlements exist, principally Hong-Kong. Their value was $296,000, or a trifle less than 4 cents a pound.

Kansas Marksman's Good Shot.

Cross Chieftain.

Quite a good sized tornado could be seen last Friday afternoon at a time at some two miles east of Bison. Harvey Forney was down that way in his car and saw the whirlwind drop down and stir up a wheatfield, but no buildings were touched. Toward evening, about 4 o'clock, two more of the neighborhood pests were discovered out west, but John Sloan came down with his old musket and shot a few loads of buckshot into the middle of the fine whirligig and caused it to disintegrate. John says he always keeps the old gun loaded for cyclones this time of year and never fails to break 'em up if he gets in a shot or two before they get too much headway.

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Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

Please tell me in the Bureau how many churches each religious denomination in the United States has and the number of members in each denomination.—J. M. R., Greenville, Tenn.

There are 2,488 Adventist churches with 95,646 communicants; 55,810 Baptist churches with 5,774,066 communicants; 1,188 Dunkard Brethren churches with 122,847 communicants; 403 Plymouth Brethren churches with 10,566 communicants; 102 River Brethren churches with 4,847 communicants; 74 Buddhist churches churches with 3,165 communicants; 24 Catholic Apostolic churches with 4,927 communicants; 240 Catholic Eastern churches with 385,000 communicants; 13,715 Western Catholic churches with 12,321,746 communicants; 70 Christiandelphian churches with 1,412 communicants; 1,329 Christian churches with 87,478 communicants; 17 Christian Catholic (Dowie) churches with 5,865 communicants; 1,104 Christian Scientist churches with 85,096 communicants; 237 Christian Union churches with 13,905 communicants; 595 Church of God (Winebrennarian) churches with 41,475 communicants; 68 Churches of the Living God with 4,286 communicants; 152 Churches of New Jerusalem with 9,314 communicants; 22 Communistic Societies with 2,272 communicants; 6,050 Congregational churches with 741,400 communicants; 13,929 Disciples of Christ churches with 1,519,774 communicants; 2,654 Evangelical Bodies with 182,065 communicants; 146 Faith Associations with 9,572 communicants; 15 Free Christian Zion churches with 1,835 communicants; 1,097 Friends' churches with 123,718 communicants; 1,350 Latter Day Saints' churches with 400,650 communicants; 13,802 Lutheran churches, with 2,243,486 communicants; 423 Swedish Evangelical churches with 58,000 communicants; 606 Mennonite churches with 55,007 communicants; 61,191 Methodist churches with 6,596,168 communicants; 136 Moravian churches with 18,711 communicants; 204 Non-sectarian Bible Faith churches with 6,396 communicants; 458 Pentecostal churches with 21,420 communicants; 16,456 Presbyterian churches with 1,920,765 communicants; 7,652 Protestant Episcopal churches with 938,390 communicants; 2,619 Reformed churches with 448,190 communicants; 916 Salvationist churches with 26,275 communicants; 8 Schwenkfeldian churches with 850 communicants; 17 Social Brethren churches with 1,262 communicants; 6 Society for Ethical Culture churches with 2,450 communicants; 1,000 Spiritualist churches with 150,000 communicants; 114 Theosophical Society churches with 3,100 communicants; 4,266 United Brethren churches with 303,319 communicants; 482 Unitarian churches with 70,542 communicants; 881 Universalist churches with 52,150 communicants; 879 independent congregations' churches with 48,673 communicants.

DEMOCRATS IN CONTROL

I have a friend who is a Democrat and has claimed that the Democrats have had a majority in both houses of congress since the Civil War. Is he right or not?—J. S. B., Tolar, Tex.

Your Democratic friend is wrong, for the Democrats have had majorities in both houses in the 53rd, 46th and 45th congresses. In the 53rd congress, from 1893-95 there were 44 Democratic senators and 220 representatives against 38 Republican senators and 126 representatives. In the 46th congress, from 1879-81, there were 44 Democratic senators and 148 representatives against 32 Republican senators and 129 representatives. In the 45th congress, from 1877-79, there were 39 Democratic senators and 151 representatives against 36 Republican senators and 142 representatives.

THE TELEPHONE

Please tell about the invention of the telephone in the columns of the Bureau.—G. L. K., Little Hocking, Ohio.

As early as 1854 a suggestion was made as to the possibility of transmitting speech by means of electricity. The idea originated in the mind of Charles Bourseul of Paris, France, and in 1861 in Frankfort, Germany, Philip Reis published an account of his experiments on the same subject. The latter endeavored to secure the transmission of speech by a circuit-breaking operation. A method by which the quality of sounds, including those of articulate speech, can be reproduced with an apparatus as previously suggested was invented by Alexander Graham Bell and patented on March 7, 1876.

THE HOUSE FLY

I would like to know something about the common house fly.—G. G. W., Athens, Ill.

The house fly is found about houses and stables. Its eggs are laid preferably on horse manure, decaying vegetables, etc. They hatch in six or eight hours, producing white maggots. These mature in four or five days, when their skins harden and turn brown, forming a puparium or case, within which the true pupa forms, and five days later gives birth to a perfected fly. Thus a total life cycle requires in midsummer only about 10 days, and a dozen generations may be born in warm climates in a single season. As each fly deposits on an average of 120 eggs, and as the maggots of 1,200 house flies may be sustained by a pound of manure, the rapidity of their multiplication is apparent. Most flies live but a few weeks and toward the end of the season they die with great rapidity, becoming infested with reddish mites, which suck their juices. A few survive the winter in warm houses, but as a rule all the adult flies die in the fall of the year, the species reviving in the spring from the eggs or pupa left over winter in the manure heap or other feeding place. Any attempts to exterminate the flies as a dangerous pest must be directed to the destruction of their eggs and young.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR

I would like to have a biography of John Jacob Astor published in the Bureau.—H. E. C., Petoskey, Mich.

John Jacob Astor, the capitalist, was born July 13, 1864, at Rhinebeck, N. Y. He graduated from Harvard in 1888 and traveled abroad for three years. In 1891 he married Ava Lowle Willing, divorced her, and on September 9, 1911, married Madeline Talmage Force. Since 1891 Astor has devoted his time to the management of his family estates. In 1897 he built the Astoria hotel in New York city. This hotel adjoined the Waldorf, built by his cousin, William Waldorf Astor. The two now form one hotel under the name of the Waldorf-Astoria. Astor held the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor Levi P. Morton, and in 1898 when the Spanish-American war broke out was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of United States Volunteers. Astor served in the campaign which ended in the surrender of Santiago, being on the staff of Major-General Shafter. Astor has invented a bicycle brake, a pneumatic road improver, an improved turbine engine, a vibratory disintegrater for getting power gas from peat, and a steamship chair, held in place by suction cups. He was also an author of several books. On April 15, 1912, on his return journey from Europe, where he had gone on his honeymoon with Madeline Force Astor, he was drowned when the Titanic was struck by an iceberg and sunk.

MOVEMENTS OF MOON

Please give an explanation of the movements of the moon in these columns.—J. L. G., Borden, Ind.

The moon is visible to us only by means of the sun's light reflected from her surface, as are the planets and their satellites. The sun, of course, shines on but half the moon's surface. As the moon circles around the earth every 29½ days (about), consequently we see, except at full moon, only a greater or less portion of the illuminated hemisphere.

Now let us follow the moon on her circuit of 29½ days, beginning at the point marked "New Moon." Here she is between us and the sun, her dark hemisphere is turned toward us, and we do not see her at all. Many people do not realize that there are about three days and nights in every lunation—29½ days—that the moon is entirely invisible to us, for the reason just stated. "New moon" is at the moment when the moon is nearest the sun—that is, in conjunction with him. This is the date given in almanacs, and not the date when the new moon becomes visible to us.

On the second or third day after conjunction, in the evening, a little after sunset, the moon has moved far enough in her orbit for us to see a narrow crescent of the lighted surface, which we call the new moon. If the sky be cloudless and the atmosphere clear, we can see the remainder of the side of the moon turned toward us. This is because the sun's light reflects from the earth to the moon and back to our eyes. As the lighted portion of the moon grows larger, the moonlight becomes so strong as to overpower the faint earth lights.

It is plain that, as the moon travels on in her orbit, her position relatively to the earth and sun changes, so that we see more and more of the lighted side, and less and less of the dark side. Between the seventh and eighth day after conjunction we see half the lighted side, and the moon is said to be in her first quarter. Nearly seven more days elapse between this and full moon, more and more of her light side being shown, until we see all of it. Then the moon is first in her orbit from the sun.

After full moon, until the following new moon, we see less and less of the lighted half of the moon, and more and more of the dark half. But the convexity is now turned away from the sun. In the middle of this period the last quarter presents a phase similar to the first quarter, except that the lighted half is reversed. The word "quarter" refers to one-fourth of the moon's orbit. At first quarter she has passed over one-fourth of her orbit from new moon; at last quarter she starts on the last fourth of her journey.

It must be remembered that the earth is inclined to the plane of its orbit. The moon is also inclined to the plane of her orbit. As she accompanies the earth on its course around the sun, her relative position to earth and sun is constantly changing. Hence, sometimes the crescent of the new moon is lower down than at others. Ignorant people speak of a "wet moon" or a "dry moon," referring to the place of the crescent. It will be seen it is a mere appearance, and the same sequence comes around regularly in a cycle of several years, as do the eclipses.

CHILDREN'S DAY

Will the Bureau give me some information on Children's day?—F. B., Elkhart, Ind.

The observance of Children's day as a church festival dates back to the year 1860. It originated with Unitarians in June of that year, and was observed as an exclusively floral service. The children brought floral offerings, and arranged them attractively in the churches. The pastors of these churches preached sermons adapted to the children, and all the exercises of the day were conducted in their interest. In 1862 the Baptist church adopted the custom, adding thereto the idea of instruction in the duty of Christian giving to the benevolences. In connection with the floral offerings and musical exercises, the children were taught the duty, as well as privilege, of aiding in the support of the various benevolent objects of the church. Shortly after, the Presbyterian church began the celebration of the day, with no substantial variation in the custom as observed by the Baptists, except to give it greater prominence as a distinctively children's affair, by enlisting the little folks in recitations, dialogues and musical exercises.

It remained for the Methodist Episcopal church to bring it to its highest point of efficiency. In development of the idea, this central centenary committee, in November, 1865, proposed to found a children's educational fund, as a branch of the general fund, to be largely endowed by the offerings of children themselves, who might in time receive its benefits in securing an education. The committee issued an address to Sunday school superintendents all over the land urging its importance and feasibility. The following extract will show the wisdom of the project: "It must have occurred to you that there now exists no link binding academies and colleges to our Sunday schools. Many of our institutions are unknown to our schools. May not the plan proposed be the providential one to connect the religious and intellectual systems of education in our church? And, further, we do not find so often raised in Sunday school conventions, 'What shall be done to save our older scholars to the church?' We have, in round numbers, a million of Sunday school scholars. Is it too high a mark to suppose that by proper efforts they will raise an average of a dollar each? May not a million of children contribute and collect a million of dollars? The honor of Methodism is in your keeping. Speak the word, and little hands and hearts shall be employed in the great centenary offering. Inscribe on your banner, 'A dollar for every child; a million for the children's monument.'"

This recommendation of the committee met with general favor. In the outcome of the centenary efforts of 1866, it was found that the children had contributed to their educational funds the sum of $60,674.40. This children's educational fund did grand service, using the language of our discipline, in aiding "meritorious Sunday school scholars in obtaining a more advanced education."

The claims on this fund increased so rapidly with the multiplication of Sunday schools, and the growing needs of the church for Christian workers, a plan was adopted for the increase of this fund. It was thought advisable to take a collection for this fund in our Sunday schools on a given day every year. The first official notice of it appears in the discipline of 1868, in these words:

"We further recommend that efforts be made through the Sabbath schools of the church to augment the children's fund. We recommend that the second Sabbath in the month of June be annually observed as the children's day; and that in each Sabbath school we attempt the collection of an average of 5 cents for each child enrolled."

In 1872 the following rule of the church was enacted, as it now stands in paragraph 262 of the discipline: "Sec. 6. It is recommended that the second Sunday in June be everywhere observed as Children's day, and that wherever practicable a collection be taken in the Sunday school fund of the board of education." One of the happiest inspirations that was ever vouchsafed to a church was that which prompted our authorities to institute a children's educational fund. In 1884 the general conference emphasized its formed rule by the following action: "Resolved, that we request all our ministers, churches and Sunday schools from this time forward to enter heartily into the observance of Children's day on the plan originally proposed and distinctly defined in the discipline of the church." The one use to which the Sunday school fund and its proceeds are applied is to aid worthy children from our Sunday schools in acquiring a higher education in the literary and theological schools of our church. By this silent yet efficient action of the fund more than 3,000 such persons have been aided within the last 12 years to an amount of nearly $850,000.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

I would like to know something about the progress of the Sunday schools from their origin.—J. W. W., Woodburn, Ind.

The first Sunday schools were established in England. At first the movement was not looked upon with favor by the people of New England. It was regarded as a menace to the sacredness of the Sabbath, and also as an infringement of home duties. The Protestant Sunday school, as it stands today in this country, may be said to have had the real beginning in Philadelphia, December 19, 1790, when 12 persons held a meeting and decided to begin the work. Schools had been established in the United States shortly after Raikes had begun his work, but they existed more as local institutions. On January 11, 1791, a society was established in Philadelphia which had for its object the support of Sunday schools. Bishop William White was president, and Matthew Carey was the secretary. The American Sunday School Union, on its 75th anniversary, had 100,928 schools, with a membership of 4,070,456 pupils, and 578,680 teachers.

DIAMONDS

Please give me some information on diamonds.—H. W., Lodi, Va.

The diamond consists of carbon, a simple or elementary substance, crystalized and in its greatest purity. Diamonds are commonly colorless and clear, like water, although sometimes, from some slight foreign intermixture, they are white, gray, yellow, green, brown, and more rarely orange, red, blue or black. The lustre is adamantic and very high; the transparency perfect in specimens perfectly free from foreign substances, the presence of which, however, even in very small quantity, mars it, and sometimes almost produces opacity. Its primary form is a regular octahedron, but it appears also in rhombic dodecahedrons, and its crystals often have curvilinear faces and edges. Its structure is distinctly lamellar. It burns before the blow pipe in air or in oxygen gas, combining with oxygen to form carbonic acid. Its hardness renders it incapable of being scratched by any other substance and in cutting and polishing diamonds, diamond dust is employed. The diamond is found in alluvial deposits which are worked for gold, sometimes attached to loose pieces of brown hemiatite, and sometimes in a conglomerate of quartz and chaledony, cemented by ferruginous clay; but it is not certain in what geological formation it originated. The diamond mines of India have the same character as those in Brazil. The diamond was long known in Asia, in Hindustan, Borneo, Sumatra, and in the Ural mountains before it was discovered elsewhere; the district from Cape Cormorin to the Bay of Bengal, including the famous mines of Golconda, furnished the world until 1828, when the Brazilian mines were discovered. The South African diamond fields were discovered through some children finding a diamond of 21½ carats on the banks of the Orange river in 1868. Diamonds have been found in 24 different localities in the United States.

CLARA BARTON

I would like to have a sketch of the life of Clara Barton published in these columns. —G. E. B., Cottageville, W. Va.

Clara Barton, the American philanthropist, was born in 1830. She first became a teacher and founded a free school at Borderntown, N. J., opening it with six pupils. In 1854 it had grown to 600, when she became a clerk in the patent office in Washington. On the outbreak of the Civil war she resigned her clerkship and became a volunteer nurse in the army hospitals and on the battlefield. In 1864 she was appointed to the charge of the hospitals at the front of the army of the James. She was present at several battles, and in 1865 was placed by President Lincoln in charge of the search for missing men of the Union armies, having already devoted much time to that work at her own expense.

During the Franco-Prusian war she went to Europe, where she assisted the Red Cross society in its work. At the close of this war Miss Barton was decorated with the Golden Cross of Baden and the Iron Cross of Germany. In 1881, when the American Red Cross society was organized, she was made its president and in that capacity in 1888 had charge of the measures to relieve the sufferers from the Mississippi and Ohio floods. Five years later she had charge of movements in behalf of the sufferers from the floods at Jamestown, Pa., and in 1892 distributed relief to the Russian famine sufferers; in 1896 she personally directed relief measures at the scenes of the Armenian massacres; in 1898 at the request of President McKinley, took relief to the Cuban reconcentrados and performed field work during the war with Spain. Miss Barton also undertook in 1900 to direct the relief of the sufferers at Galveston, but she broke down physically On April 12, 1912 she passed away.

MILITARY ACADEMY

I would like to know what the requirements are to enter the military academy at West Point. —R. W., Nokomis, Ill.

Each senator, congressional district and territory—also the District of Columbia and Porto Rico—is entitled to have one cadet at the academy. There are also 40 appointments at large, specially conferred by the President of the United States. The number of students is thus limited to 523.

Appointments are usually made one year in advance of the date of admission, by the secretary of war upon the nomination of the senator or representative. These nominations may either be made after competitive examinations or given direct. The representative may nominate two legally qualified second candidates to be designated alternates. The alternates will receive from the war department a letter of appointment, and will be examined with the regular appointee, and the best qualified will be admitted to the academy in the event of the failure of the principal to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations. Appointees to the military academy must be between 17 and 22 years of age, free from any infirmity which may render them unfit for military service, and able to pass a careful examination in English grammar, English composition, English literature, algebra, through quadratic equations, plane geometry, descriptive geography and the elements of physical geography, especially the geography of the United States. United States history and the outline of general history.

The course of instructions, which is quite thorough, requires four years and is largely mathematical and professional. The principal subjects taught are mathematics, English, French, drawing, drill regulations of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, chemical physics, mineralogy, geology, electricity, history, international, constitutional and military law. Spanish, civil and military engineering, art and science of war and ordinance and gunnery. About one-fourth of those appointed usually fail to pass the preliminary examination, and but little over one-half the remainder are finally graduated. The discipline is very strict, even more so than in the army — and the enforcement of penalties for offenses is inflexible rather than severe. Academic duties begin September 1 and continue until June 4. Examinations are held in each December and June, and cadets found proficient in studies and correct conduct are given the particular standing in their class to which their merits entitle them, while those cadets deficient in either conduct or studies are discharged.

From about the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and receiving practical military instruction. Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course, and this is granted at the expiration of the first two years. The pay of a cadet is $709.50 per year, and with proper economy, is sufficient for support. The number of students at the academy is usually about 550.

Upon graduating, cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants in the United States army. The whole number of graduates from 1802 to 1911, inclusive, has been 5,071. It is virtually absolutely necessary for a person seeking an appointment to apply to his senator or member of congress. The appointments by the President are usually restricted to sons of officers of the army and navy, who by reason of their shifting residence, due to the necessity of the service, find it next to impossible to obtain an appointment otherwise.

MISCELLANEOUS

E. R. C., Marcus, W. Va.—Grover Cleveland died in 1908.

R. H., Clearwater, Fla.—The senators from Florida are Duncan U. Fletcher and Nathan P. Bryan, both of Jacksonville, Fla.

L. T. W., Lewisburg, Tenn.—There were seven Republican governors who wrote to Roosevelt asking that he run for President.

An expedition from Yale University, led by Professor Hiram Bingham, is to make further explorations this year in Peru, in the regions where a Yale party last year found human remains supposed to be not less than 20,000 years old, imbedded in glacial deposits.

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Flavoring Extracts

Harper's Weekly.

THE fabled breezes that blow from the Isles of Spice and Cathay were no less fragrant than those that float about a factory where flavoring extracts are made. If the manufacturers of these essences were able to do so, however, the air would have no trace of these fascinating odors. All would be kept in close confinement until imprisoned in the bottles that are a part of the equipment of every kitchen.

There is the famous vanilla bean—which is not a bean at all, by the way, but a sort of orchid as long as one's hand. It is costly, for it comes from the moist, hot lands of the tropics and has to be most carefully packed so that it will not lose its odor on its long journey before it reaches the factory. Once in the factory, however, it goes into a fireproof storage vault where it is aged.

Vanilla, like Virginia tobacco and corn whisky, improves with age. It is kept in an almost air-tight room, where the temperature is carefully regulated until it is ripe. Then it is cut, compressed, and squeezed, and all the rich extracts that it contains are withdrawn. Vanilla costs from $4 to $7 a pound, and a big factory will carry at least 10,000 pounds in stock in its vaults all the time. The largest importer of vanilla in this country is the owner of a flavoring essence factory in Richmond, Va., which keeps rather more than this quantity on hand.

The vanilla "bean" is one of the most difficult things to handle in the flavoring extract industry. Unless there is a complete equipment for treating it through its successive steps from the raw material to the finished product a perfectly pure vanilla extract cannot be made. It also takes a good many years of experience to secure the best results.

See that your neighbor takes The Blade during the presidential campaign.

New Gaseous Combustion

The most important effects on industrial and domestic heating are expected from developments in gaseous combustion which have just been detailed by William Arthur Bone, professor of applied chemistry at Leeds University, England, as the result of prolonged research and experiment. In addition to his position at the university, Prof. Bone is recognized as one of the world's greatest authorities on combustion.

The new process, which is already in operation in an industrial way in Leeds, is based on the combustion of gases after coming in contact with incandescent solids.

Prof. Bone's technical statement amounts briefly to this, that coal gas or vaporized oil applied to a redhot, porous solid under the new method produces an intensely glowing flameless wall of fire which gives a temperature so great that difficulty has been found to discover a material which will stand the heat.

Prof. Bone figures that about half the gas consumption which has hitherto been necessary to obtain a given temperature will suffice under the new process. He declares that it is the cheapest method of raising steam which has yet been devised.

Among the purposes to which the discovery may be applied is cooking, in which a porous diaphragm can be used heating in furnaces, the raising of steam in multitubular boilers and the melting of metals, as for instance, newspaper type.

An Ancient Roman Custom.

Caius Gracchus.

By the customs of our country, if any person under prosecution for a capital crime did not appear, an officer was sent to his door in the morning to summon him by sound of trumpet, and the judges would never pass sentence before so public a citation. So tender were our ancestors in any matter where the life of a citizen was concerned.

Destination of Old Pianos.

What becomes of all the old pianos? Thousands of new pianos are sold every year, the greater number to those who already have musical instrumnets. The salesman allows a liberal price for the old piano in trade, accepts a little cash, and takes the the balance on monthly payments. Now while he has sold one piano he has just as many on his hands as before, for he has accepted an old one. What becomes of it? He does not care to sell it to some one who has ever had a piano if he can avoid it, for if the process of trading continued he would soon be following himself around in a circle and there are no dividends in that. He must find a market for the old musical instrument. To do this he repairs and revarnishes the old piano, boxes it, and, with hundreds of others, it is shipped to South America, Africa, Asia, and other benighted portions of the world, where it is sold to the natives, who yearn for music and whose ambition is to drum out tunes on an instrument of their own. These pianos are sold for a small amall amount down and the balance in monthly, sometimes weekly, payments extended over a long period of time. In this way the dealer gets back not only the price he allows for the old piano in the first place, but the cost of repairing, boxing and shipping, with interest added to each of the charges.

Women Rulers of India.

Little states have the same experiences as great empires, and the native provinec of Bhopal has proved what is already written large in the history of England, that a woman's reign is apt to be pre-eminently a reign of peace and prosperity. Indeed, Bhopal may be said to have proved the fact in triple guise, for three women rulers have followed one another successively upon its throne and the record of progress has grown and flourished with new fecundity every year. The last of the three, Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam, has now written the story of her reign.

The early history of Bhopal is almost entirely military. The people were a warlike race, defending their country against the inroads of the tribes, and having little leisure to bestow upon civil settlement and polity. It was with the reign of Nawab Sikander Begam, grandmother of our author, that things began to settle down and law and order were at last established. She was the first of the three women rulers, and her influence was at once beneficent and formative.

Speed of a Wink.

Harper's Weekly.

The time occupied by the several phases of the movement has been measured, and it is found that the mean duration of the descent of the lid is from 75 to 91 thousandths of a second. The interval while the eye is shut was in one case only fifteen-hundredths of a second. The rising of the lid occupied seventeen-hundredths of a second. A specially arranged photographic apparatus was used. The popular phrase that something is done "quicker than a wink" is, therefore, expressive to a degree that may be stated in fractions of a second.

Some Room Left.

Cassier's.

The older countries of Europe are seeking opportunities for expansion to find the means for meeting the pressure of growing population and developing industries, while, at the same time, they are dependent upon outside resources for a portion of the supply of the necessaries of life. France and Italy are reaching out into Northern Africa, while Germany is endeavoring to get whatever territory may properly be secured to meet these demands. These things are subjects of political discussion and form leading topics in the current newspapers and magazines, while little is said about the vast areas of fertile land yet available for development within the limits of the United States. The single state of Texas, for example, is of greater area than France or of the entire German Empire, the figures being, in round numbers, about 204,000 square miles for France, 200,000 square miles for the German Empire and 262,000 square miles for Texas. Thus it will be seen that either of these great countries of Europe might be placed in the middle of this single one of the United States, with ample margin all around.

Chinese Like Moving Pictures.

Cinematograph exhibitions are popular in China. They are of three kinds—those given in buildings specially erected for the purpose or in other places adapted, and the third class is itinerant, after the manner of the old strolling players. It seems that the Celestial prefers scenes from real life to the faked pictures. German films are said to be the most popular, showing military maneuvers, battles and street scenes. These pictures appeal to the imagination of the Chinese and call for the expressions of admiration. Great interest is also shown in pictures of the Rheims aviation week and the Paris floods of 1910.

The Human System.

A man has 500 muscles, 1,000,000,000 cells, 200 different bones, 4 gallons of blood, several hundred feet of arteries and veins, over 25 feet of intestines and millions of pores. His heart weighs from 8 to 12 ounces, its capacity is from 4 to 6 ounces in each ventricle, and its sizez is 5 by 3½ by 2½ inches. It is a hollow, muscular organ and pumps 22½ pounds of blood every minute. In 24 hours it pumps 16 tons. It beats about 72 times a minutes. In one year an average man's heart pumps 11,680,000 pounds of blood.

Nobel Prize Candidates.

Science

The Academy of Science, the medical faculty of the University of Havana and several other scientific societies and institutions have passed a joint resolution in which the names of Dr. Carlos J. Finlay and Dr. Aristides Agramonte are presented to the Nobel prizes cammission as candidates for the prize to be awarded in 1912. The resolution points out that Dr. Finlay was the first to claim that yellow fever is tranmitted by the mosquito, while Dr. Agramonte is the sole survivor of the United States army board composed of Drs. Reed, Carroll, Lazear and himself, which demonstrated the correctness of this theory.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1912.

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We have never seen a hobble skirt at prayer meeting.

There are some women who ought to display the sign—"Fresh paint."

Of course, all the girls will take Lillian's latest beauty hint—matrimony.

Kentucky has abolished the common drinking cup, but how about the jug?

Cutting off the ears of Cuban negroes is no way to get them to listen to reason.

Some of the political dead ones refuse to stay dead when there is a presidential convention on.

June is no time to talk about scientific marriages. There is no sentiment in the word "scientific."

If Mr. Bryan sounds the keynote at Baltimore Uncle Jud will never be able to catch the tune.

It is believed there will be more cherries this year than the robins and English sparrows will need.

Every generation produces a few women who start the kitchen fire with kerosene. And then it happens.

One of the sweet girl graduates from the Nebraska State University is 53 years old—or should we say 53 years of age.

"Stop kissing the babies," hygienists say. And the babies will like you better if you don't tickle them under the chin.

A Chicago judge gave a man the alternative of returning home with his wife or going to jail. Guess where he went.

A St. Louis man says his wife left him eight times in two years. That woman must have enjoyed coming back.

"How very small the world seems when you are trying to dodge an enemy," says a philosopher. Or a bill collector.

The shah of Persia has $25,000,000 worth of kitchen utensils. And yet he may not have a fireless cooker among them.

A Delaware grower has developed the coreless apple. This will disappoint the worm; the core has always been its home.

Out in Iowa the engagement of Leonard Dove and Miss Hen is announced Probably the result of more or less billing and cooing.

One philosopher says that a dip into fiction rests one's mind. This is especialy true when the fiction is of a somnolent character.

One woman writer says a man's heart is not an organ, but a pianola. But she doesn't go so far as to say that it plays in ragtime.

Prince Henry of Reuss says that American girls are the prettiest in the world. Not a very nice remark to have cabled back home.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat speaks of "sweet boy graduates." Such talk as that won't please the boy who has red blood in his veins.

The state supreme court has upheld the Tacoma anti-treating law. This action will put genius to the necessity of devising a clever scheme of evading it.

"Feet will get into compromising positions if you absolutely forget them," says Lillian. For instance, no lady should inadvertently put her foot in her mouth.

In these days of college and high school commencements the man who simply knows enough to go in out of the rain can't feel that he has a liberal education.

Dr. Anna Shaw says that if she were President she would make Andrew Carnegie secretary of war. Such talk as that won't help the woman suffrage cause.

One of California's women delegates to the Chicago convention, who is ill and can't attend, has decided to send her husband. He will be instructed before he leaves home.

Four hundred and twenty-one more Turks are reported slain in battle. Evidently the fellow who counts the dead believes in giving his report the semblance of accuracy.

THE COMING CONFLICT.

Before this reaches the reader the Chicago convention of Republicans doubtless will have nominated a standard bearer for 1912. The convention has been one of the most exciting events of the kind that has ever taken place in the history of any political party. The party is stirred to its depths. This foretells an all-absorbing campaign, one in which every voter in the country will have a deep personal interest.

The Weekly Blade is going to have a great deal to say during the forthcoming campaign, and it will say it in its own way and with the best interests of the country at heart. The Blade has 240,000 families to talk to now, but it wants a still bigger audience. To reach as many people as possible the publishers are making a special campaign offer to cover a period of five months. The cost of subscription for these five months has been reduced to a ridiculously low figure and a cash commission is offered to our friends who will interest themselved in getting their neighbors and friends to join The Blade family. Hundreds have already written for terms, but the offer is still open to all who will take advantage of it. Do it now.

Address, The Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

HIGH-FREQUENCY FOWLS.

A new marvel for electricity is recorded by a New York dentist. He has tried high frequency currents upon young chickens and so speeded their growth that they come to mature size and weight with a saving of 38 per cent in time.

The speculative will naturally send their imaginations off upon the trail of this discovery. They will see high-frequency wires running into every chicken coop. Slow and conservative folk will demand the old-fashioned chicken of their butchers as being sweeter and more tender than the trolley pole pullet. Instead of testing a chicken's age by pulling at the wing, the housewife will carry a rheostat to market with her to measure the watts and amperes of its career. Then, too, there are side developments—what kind of an egg will a livewire hen lay, will roosters develop spurs in the form of climbing irons, will nature, always looking out for her own, provide the chickens raised on electrical currents with safety fuses?

And yet—that New York dentist may be mistaken. Instead of being an authority on the length, breadth, thickness and juiciness of fowls, his exact knowledge may be confined to their teeth. An unbiased examination of his experiments may bring out the fact that what he used was the high frequency of chopped feed.

KNOWLEDGE WITHOUT USE.

Old age and death according to dispatches from Paris, can be postponed indefinitely by the injection of a bacillus which smothers and destroys the germs whose function it is to ripen mankind for the reaper. The discovery brightens the admiration for those men and women who search for and record the secrets of life, a noble army, whose whole ambition is to make the way easier, the path more pleasant and cheerful.

But science, as in other fields which humanity cultivates, oftentimes delves out useless knowledge and works to feeble purpose. What sane person would care to dwell in youthfulness until some merciful automobile ran him down. "Our cradle," says the poet, "stands in the grave." We are born to die in fairly reasonable time and he who dodges old age and asks an injunction against death, but cultivates fear and takes worry for his bedfellow. "Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in in his season." And as a shock of corn, we should know the ripening sun. It is a man's reward and as a reward is should be enjoyed.

The books are full of learning without utility. Into that storehouse will go the discovery that old age may be suspended and death foiled. We shall continue to come in in our season.

THE SUPREME COURT SPEAKS

The supreme court of the United States has stripped the commerce court of the garments of authority and left it naked and shivering, an institution so needless and useless that any one of the measures before congress calling for its total abolition which obtains precedence will probably go through with little opposition.

The commerce court, in its brief career, has accumulated more of notoriety than fame. Nearly all the appeals of the railroads from the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission have been won. The effort of the commission to untangle the snarls of freight rates and introduce a new basis, or system, was nullified by the commerce court. The Archbald scandal lent weight to the suspicion that the court had been packed to balance the progressive tendencies of the interstate commission. Altogether, the commerce court commands little sympathy in its present dilemma, certainly none from the public at large and nothing to amount to from the railroads who will be quite content to take their appeals into the circuit courts.

But a larger question than the fate of the commerce court is involved in the action of the supreme court. That body has once more pronounced congress unauthorized to tinker with the old system. It has canceled legislation. Its votes have proved more powerful than the votes of representatives and senators chosen by the people of a nation supposedly a democracy. It has informed the country that the judiciary branch of the government is not on equal terms with the administrative and legislative branches—but upon superior terms.

The commerce court was one of Mr. Taft's pet establishments. Mr. Taft holds the rights of the supreme court to be sacred and inviolable. Like a true member of the faith, he will bow his worshiping head meekly. Which is even a sadder thing to contemplate than the expression of judiciary jealousy and omnipotence.

SURVIVAL AFTER SLAUGHTER.

Abrasive material is made at Niagara by the hundreds and thousands of tons. But grindstones are still made from the natural material in Ohio, millstones are quarried in New York and Virgiana, oil-stones in Arkansas and garnet in New Hampshire. Some one has found the way to make a ruby that meets the approval of jewel experts. Nevertheless, the natural ruby commands the market. Years ago, illuminating gas, petroleum and electricity shoved whale-oil to the wall. However, sailormen continue to go down to the sea in ships in search of leviathan.

All this is recalled by the announcement that the two Frenchmen who last year declared they'd found a way to make artificial cotton more cheaply than American cotton fields, had been arrested on charges of fraud. For even had they succeeded we may be sure the southern fields would still keep on blossoming and the solemn mule keep on flopping his ears in the cotton rows. Every year a trade is killed off by some invention, some new discovery. And—contrary to orders—the trade thrives on.

CLUES TO MILLION-MAKING.

The investigation of the so-called money trust is bringing out some interesting facts about the domination of the New York banks, their huge dividends, their power to keep out competition, the leverage worked by the Clearing House Association and the threat of a forced "run" ever hanging over institutions inclined to be independent or to make concessions to customers.

But whatever the disclosures, there can be little hope of their resulting in better, less tyranical or less mercenary conditions. The financial system and practice are matters of slow growth and mere inquisition of witnesses will not change them. And therein alone would lie any prospect of change. For the investigation was started for the purpose of making political capital, if not for the more sordid purpose of raising campaign funds. Congress will have adjourned before any report is made. The dust of the struggling parties will hide it and, before the December session opens, bury it.

Still, the fact that the fate of the inquiry is as much as sealed and pigeonholed already does not detract from the interest in the testimony. We all like to learn how millions are made, though few have the opportunity to carry a slung-shot with the law's consent.

THE PREVAILING SPIRIT.

A citizen of Cuba has offered to put 2,000 volunteers into the field, feed and transport them, for the purpose of crushing the Estenoz rebellion, the government, for its part, to furnish the arms.

The offer, however, has been declined, the reason being that the man making it is a candidate for the presidency.

Meanwhile, the rebellion waxes. Members of the rural guard desert to the revolutionists. Gangs of thieves range over the countryside which ordinarily is wholly free of acts of theft and violence.

The Cuban government, like the standpat membership of the Republican national committee in Chicago, does not let any respectable emotion of patriotism interfere with its political jealousy.

THE PROFESSOR AND SAILOR NATURE.

Prof. Willis Moore has a scheme for making it easy for those who go down to the sea in ships to avoid bad weather.

Steamers are to be compelled by law to make regular reports upon the phenomena from which weather sharps frame their predictions. All vessels are to be kept in touch with this information. A captain, wishing to dodge gales and high waves, need but steer around the centers of disturbance and so bring his passengers into port boasting of their comfortable voyage.

There is but one flaw in this scheme, yet a fatal one. No one ever knew a seaman to admit he is in bad weather. He has always known worse. Waves may drown a steerman, but that's nothing in a captain's book of experiences. Winds may drive in the port-holes, but the skipper can remember when it blew so hard it drew the water out from under the vessel. It is not until the ship makes port and the reporters come overside that mariners confess to meeting up with unusual peril.

Prof. Moore's idea does not take sailor nature into account. And upon that rock it will go to pieces.

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR MOSQUITOES.

A New Jersey man has been brought into court charged with permitting the breeding of mosquitoes upon his land. The evidence in the form of larvae caught in a glass jar, was against him and he was fined.

We do not know whether or not the state of New Jersey has laws which particularly specify that landowners shall be responsible for the mosquitoes that find food, lodgings and the means for reproduction upon their property. But knowing what we all know now about the disease spreading powers of these insects, it would seem that such action might be brought in any community upon the charge of maintaining a public danger and a nuisance.

If one is liable to suffer punishment for placing obstacles upon a pavement whereon a pedestrian may break a leg, why should he not be punished because malaria has been distributed by mosquitoes bred upon his land. There are laws in most communities which deal with such perils as the open cistern, tottering buildings, icy sidewalks and savage dogs. Not one of these can cause more harm, damage and expense than mosquitoes issuing from polluted streams and pools. Were a case or two brought under such laws as cover hazards in general several cities, towns and villages we might cite would discover swift relief from mosquitoes.

EXIT THE COMMERCE COURT

The senate has shut off the appropriation for the commerce court and in such a way that Mr. Taft will have to cancel his own salary if he vetoes the measure. The prospects are all against his doing anything of the sort, though it will hurt him in his most vital spot if he has to sign a paper calling for closing the doors of a judiciary institution.

The commerce court has recently been shorn of the power to reverse decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the court having so interpreted its duties. If the commerce court has no such authority, as the supreme court has pronounced, there seems little reason why it should be maintained. The circuit court can perform all its labors and with all the power which is denied the commerce court.

The country will approve, we think, the action of congress in virtually extinguishing this experiment in courts. It has not made good. The highest tribunal has declared it acting without the authority of the constitution. The country would much prefer to have congress do this than to have the supreme court go a step farther and squelch the commerce court altogether. Congress has the right to do so as the people's representatives. The supreme court has the right only according to custom and precedent, both of which are open to question.

PEACE IN MEXICO—MAYBE

For a while, the Madero government of Mexico looked as if it were about to topple over. Revolutionists who had had a happy time in the rebellion against Diaz were not inclined to hang up their arms and return to peaceful pursuits, but just kept on rebelling. Patriots who suspected the Madero brand of patriotism, others who had failed to get the offices they had been promised, lowly Indians and peasants who found their lands still in the possession of the land-thieves, resumed their fighting after a pause. Madero had builded a structure that threatened to fall in upon him.

People in the United States were much troubled about politics in Mexico a year or two ago. We should be content now with having a stable government there, whether it comes up to our standards or not. We need peace across the border. We need the trade. We need safety for American citizens. We need conditions that will inspire our gentlemen adventurers and soldiers of fortune to work for a living instead of selling and bartering their sharpshooters' eyes to whomever pays the price demanded. Besides, Uncle Sam has his own political troubles.

There are fair prospects now for quiet beyond the Rio Grande, the main rebellions having been suppressed. The next time we work ourselves into spasms of indignation over the oppressions of the Mexicans, we should have the intentions of the revolutionary leaders undergo the tests of the acid and the microscope.

AMERICAN MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has just issued an elaborate report upon the medical schools of Europe, pointing out superiorities to similar institutions in the United States, and Canada, the higher qualifications necessary for the practicing physicians and the abundant means for acquiring those qualifications.

It appears from this report that American students are graduated by many schools with only a book knowledge of anatomy. Degrees are conferred without preliminary study of the sick, without actual experience at first hand in the phenomena of disease. There are schools of New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco where, if anywhere, clinical material would not be lacking, which let their students pursue their courses and appear before the examiners with little or no intimate acquaintance with those facts of life which it is their profession, in after years, to deal with more thoroughly than all other persons. If these conditions are as bad as the Carnegie investigators declare, they amount to a grave indictment of the carelessness of legislators and a still graver imputation upon the American medical profession.

It is our understanding that American medical schools are not run for profit. Certainly many of them are not self-supporting, but must depend upon subsidies and the gratuitous service of local physicians. This makes it particularly hard to understand why the courses of study are not thoroughly practical, why the qualifications for graduates are put so low. It seems not unlikely that the Carnegie investigators, in their enthusiasm to make out a case, have colored the facts. They found the German and English schools so well equipped and so well disciplined that they may, unconsciously, have been unfair to their home schools in drawing comparisons.

SHOOTING AT THE AIRMEN.

The experience of Clinton O. Hadley, whose flying machine was put out of commission by a rifle bullet, is not wholly a new one for those who cruise in the air. A few years ago when the balloon races of St. Louis were promoted, aeronauts flying over Ohio were fired upon. In one instance, balloonists, trying to make a landing, threw off ballast and leaped skyward in order to escape the peppering which some zealous marksman was striving to give them.

A balloon or an aeroplane presents a target which irresponsible "sportsmen" of the type that shoot at anything from robins to telegraph insulators can scarcely resist, particularly if they think no one is looking at them and there is no chance of flyers squaring accounts. The trial of this kind of hunter can sometimes be followed for miles by the dead songbirds, the splattered signs of farmer's warnings against trespass and the dented railroad switch signals. He is as completely ruthless as he is cowardly and would not hesitate to shoot at an aeroplane upon any plea that he might do injury to property or bring about the death or wounding of any human being. The one dampener to his spirit for mischief is the possibility of his being caught.

Birdmen will have to assume this risk among the manifold others associated with their calling until there is something like an adequate law dealing with the possession and carrying of firearms.

IN THE HOME OF OPTIMISM.

Down in Washington, where they talk more politics and know less about political conditions than any other community in the union, it has been figured out that the Democrat who carries New York and Ohio will be elected. So the supporters of the leading candidates have taken out their pencils and mapped the routes their favorites will take to carry these pivotal states.

The champions of Underwood point out that voters in New York and Ohio lean toward extreme conservatism. Underwood himself leans that way so far he nearly falls over backwards.

Harmon's followers point out that he has won Ohio twice and has Wall street shouting for him. So Harmon is the logical candidate.

Friends of Clark say he is not hated by the radicals and is liked by the conservatives, a combination of sentiment bound to win Ohio and New York coming and going.

Wilson men argue that New Jersey and New York are so close to each other they virtually wear the same suspenders. If New Jersey wants Wilson, New York will give him its votes Wilson cut into Harmon in Ohio; therefore Wilson has an excellent chance of carrying the state.

Entertaining and charming arguments, showing that the boomers of none of the candidates are lacking in the drugs which make all things spill over with the sweetness of optimism.

TIME FOR THE NEW WARFARE.

It has been a see-saw contest between the gunmaker and the armormaker, first one proving the irresistible agent of destruction and then the other proving the immovable and impenetrable defense. Bach and forth the advantages have swung. The Scientific American announces that just at present the gunmaker is on top, having made a weapon that will drive a twelve-inch shell through eighteen inches of the Krupp facehardened steel, the hardest ever contrived for the purpose.

There was a contest of much the same sort several centuries ago. The man who made armor for foot-soldier and horseman met the invention of gunpowder by a little more elaboration of workmanship, a hardening of material, an improvement of sword blade and lance. But gunpowder won in spite of the wonderful art the armorer developed in his struggle for livelihood and supremacy. In time, soldiers acknowledged that body armor was useless and an impediment and discarded it altogether.

The day may be near when the designers of battleships and the engineers of fortresses will admit they can provide nothing against which the shells of the big guns will flatten harmlessly. Then a new strategy will be devised, the basic principle of which will be swiftness, keenness and crushing surprise, to meet which the high-powered guns will move like the whale meeting the attacks of the swordfish.

WHO'S YOUR COUNTY CHAIRMAN?

We ask our readers to please send us at once the name of the chairman of the Republican County Central Committee of their own county. Please give his name, postoffice address, county and state.

If you do not know the name of the chairman, send the name of some member of the committee instead. At the same time, be very sure to ask us to send your our special campaign terms.

Address: The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Sunday School

A SOCIAL PROBLEM THAT TESTS OUR TIMES

International Sunday School Lesson for June 23 Is, "The Penitent Woman." Luke 7:36-50.

By William T. Ellis.

A greater number of changes, and of a more radical character are taking place in this generation than in any other period of history. It is a liberal education just to understand our own times. Whoever would live for tomorrow, and share in the training of the oncoming generation, must be alive to the larger meaning of this present day. There are mighty transformations taking place in the economic and political world, but they are less wonderful than the transformations that are under way in the social realm. Human society is in process of being made over with respect to its fundamental conceptions.

One searching social question in particular, which is older than Babylon, is being fronted in new fashion with fine fearlessness. A considerable body of the world's social leadership contemplates and undertakes the complete eradication of an institution which was old when the pyramids were built. Now it is notable that in this fresh facing of what is called the social evil, meaning the sins of the fallen man and of the fallen woman, the world is turning to the example of Jesus, whose dealing with the question in one particular instance is the basis of this week's Sunday school lesson.

The Best Authority on a Present Problem.

It is nothing less than startling that after nearly 2,000 years of the most intellectual period of the world's history we today have no more advanced teacher than Jesus, and no remedy for this particular ill except His. Despite all our boasted progress, our times are only beginning to catch up with Christ. When Miss Jane Addams made her memorable statement on the social evil to the recent Men and Religion Congress, she took her appeal to the teachings of Jesus as the final authority on the subject.

The person who scoffs at religion as old-fashioned needs to pause here and ponder. He confronts the fact that the practical sociologist has no better way than the Jesus way. There is more light on the problem of the social evil in the story which is the present Sunday school lesson than in the latest volume from the press. Let us not miss the point that it is only Christianity which even attempts to deal with this subject fundamentally and finally. The last word upon it is with the gospel. Prostitution will be solved in Christ's way, or it will not be solved at all.

A Host Who Was Not a Gentleman.

It is not only in Washington and London that social contretemps occur. The lesson story is a vivid picture of how the success of one elaborate social function was spoiled by the wrong persons being brought together at the table. The rich Pharisee had invited Jesus to dine, because he wanted to exhibit the "lion" of the day. It is no new wrinkle to enhance one's prestige by "honoring" distinguished visitors. Jesus was the "vogue," so Simon invited Him to dinner. Secretly, Simon despised Jesus as only a carpenter, and as not among the socially elect. So he, supposing that the humble Nazarene would not notice the lack, omitted the little attentions which etiquette demanded for every honored guest and which he would not have failed to give to another rich Jew.

A stinging rebuke to the snobbish rich was given by Jesus in the tactful answer which he made to Simon's reflection upon the presence of the woman who was a sinner. Would that this little story could be read by every wealthy family which is about to entertain a preacher! Jesus made it plain that he clearly perceived that Simon was not a gentleman, and that he lacked that fundamental culture which employs the usages of etiquette merely from its own instinctive sense of refinement. It must have been hard hearing for Simon to have it intimated that his judgment and manners were less than those of the poor woman of the street.

The episode showed two ways of appreciating the character of Christ. The final test of society is what it thinks about the Master. We may judge our times by their judgment of Jesus. In a deep, real and vital sense a question more important than any political issue is "What think ye of Christ?" The arrogant and complacent and prosperous worldly wisdom of our time, which looks condescendingly upon the Teacher from Galilee, is strangely analagous to the attitude of Simon of old.

What Hospitality Involves.

In all fairness, it may be said that a worldly-wise, politic, self-seeking person should be slow about inviting Jesus into his life. There may ensue consequences for which he not altogether prepared. As Dr. John Watson points out in his exquisite book, "The Upper Room," whosoever would have Jesus for a guest must be willing to receive his friends also; and his friends are a diverse company. Simon thought to have Jesus and the twelve at his table. He was resentful when he learned that in the train of this unconventional rabbi came a woman of the street. Admit Jesus into our scheme of things, and we find following Him a countless company, not only of earth's greatest and best, but also of needy and "undesirable."

There have been attempts—every one of them a mockery of the gospel—to establish churches made up of the socially elect, of mutually congenial persons from the same social circles. There is an absurd preacher in one of the Philadelphia suburbs who is better known for other qualities than his religion, who advertises his church as "rich and fashionable." He and it have been a tragic failure as representatives of religion. Wherever a church undertakes to shut out the great mass of humanity, with its shortcomings and sins, it inevitably finds itself without Christ; for he will not go where His poor friends, and all seeking sinners are not welcome. Jesus never excluded the rich—and it is notable that today He is more criticized for dining with the Pharisee than for receiving outcasts—and by the same token He will not forego the poor and the erring.

Simon was filled with self-righteous indignation because a spiled and penitent woman came to his feast in search of Christ. He thought Jesus no prophet because he received her. Today we have so far advanced that we glory in this as the very proof of the divinity of Christ. Much of our music is tuned to the refrain,

"Sing it o'er and o'er again,
Christ receiveth sinful men."

"The Woman Who Was a Sinner."

In a lavishness of love and passion of penitence, a woman of the city had sought out Jesus. The social customs of the time gave the public admittance to social functions such as this feast. So she, in an excess of gratitude, anointed the Guest sitting at meat from an alabaster cruse of ointment, and, standing behind him, weeping, she wet His feet with her tears and wiped them with the hair of her head, raining devotion's kisses upon his feet and anointing them with such ointment as his host should have poured in honor upon His head. It was romantic and overwhelming, revealing the woman's depth of desire for a new life.

Simon looked on with contempt. Doubtless having this incident in mind, Miss Addams remarks, "May we not say that the supreme religious test of our social order is the hideous commerce of prostitution, and that the sorry results of that test are registered in the hypocrisy and hardness of heart of the average good citizen toward the so-called 'fallen' woman?" She further points out the significance of this irreligious attitude that "develops apace the two sins—contempt for a human creature, and self-righteousness—concerning which Jesus was most severe."

"This attitude on the part of the Christian is the more difficult to explain because Jesus Himself was most explicit in the declaration of His own position in regard to the fallen woman. He did not for a moment imply that she could not be drawn into the radius of that wondrous affection He promulgated the love of all mankind so new in the history of the world; nor that the new solvent could not melt down—if I may use the phrase—that obstinate mass of wretchedness."

"The Supreme Test of Religion."

Miss Addams calls the social evil the supreme test of religion. A noble pastor of a great city church, whose ministry unlocks to him many tragic human stories, said to me the other day, "I wonder how I would act if one of my daughters should go astray? I question whether I should display the same patience, tenderness and forgiveness that I find with so many fathers and mothers who have in their trial learned the very mind of Christ." The doctrine of forgiveness has often been pointed out as the unique distinction of Christianity. In the same wonderful address which has already been quoted, Miss Addams makes this general observation.

"All over the world are traces of a changed attitude toward the social evil. Not only are American cities recommending restrictive measures looking toward final abolition, but European cities such as Vienna are doubting the value of their long established regulations, and are therefore logically facing the same conclusion. The medical profession is abandoning its century old position of secrecy and connivance. Leading educators are at last urging adequate instruction for all youth. Shall not the church accept the challenge and bear a valiant part in this modern crusade? The call has come not from a holy hermit who had conquered temptation through withdrawal from the world into a solitary place, but from a multitude of warm-hearted youth who from our streets, 'paven with peril, teeming with mischance,' still eagerly clamor for a world made fit and fair for their budding life!"

A glory of present-day religion is such women as Miss Addams herself, or Miss Smith, "friend of the fallen," who ministers all night in the police court of New York; or the workers in the Crittenden Homes, the Chicago Midnight Mission, Philadelphia Rescue Band, and those other disciples of Christ who have gone forth to bear the truth of His love for the reclamation of the erring. Remedial measures, which are having so much attention today, are but temporary stages in a program which looks to such an elevation of society that prostitution shall disappear.

The Final Solution.

In the face of a depressing spirit of cynical sophistication and of an appalling lack of chivalry on the part of many of the young men of today, and in the face of the growth of the organized industry which traffics in human frailty, it is yet clear that Christian society, as never before, is addressing itself in the spirit of Jesus to the task of eradicating this ancient evil. A new light of publicity has been brought to bear upon it, and this is not only a powerful prophylactic, but also a fear-reaching preventative. The question of chastity is being taken out of the dark corners of human minds and humane thinking; fearless prophets, banishing all prudishness, are insisting that there never was a fallen woman without a fallen man, and that there are more fallen men than women, and that the iniquitous inequality of the common view of the question must cease; that the manhood of the world today must measure up to this test if it would wear the knightly badge of the conquering Christ. The hideous world-spirit is being met with the victorious teaching of the Saviour.

The last word of it all is in the Lesson: society is welded into oneness; in its weakness and in its strength, by the truth that all of mankind must make its approach to God as sinners dependent upon His mercy. If saved at all, we must be saved by His grace. This is the truth that makes us tender, patient and forgiving. Because of the love with which Christ loves us and all men, we, in turn, must love His other children too much to hurt or permit the hurt of even the least of His little ones.

See that your neighbor takes The Blade during the presidential campaign.

Experts have figured that John D. Rockefeller has $900,000,000. But what we can't undestand is how people can enjoy themselves figuring how much money some other fellow has.

That fellow who said he had voted for Bryan three times and had been prosperous ever since would probably be willing to try it again.

"Few men ever know what is really in them," says Elbert Hubbard. Especially those who are full of prunes.

Varieties

London is the healthiest capital Europe.

A pound of soap will make 25,000 bubbles.

China has about 5,000 pomp at 650 miles.

Street gas lamps were first used London in 1807.

Melted shellac will mend broken fountain pen barrels.

Germany is about to experiment with the naval aeroplane.

The earliest record of a marriage contract was in 310 B. C.

The London Stock Exchange has together 25,000 persons daily.

The Scotchmen are the heaviest the average of all British subjects.

There are 19 motor lifeboats on the coasts of Great Britain.

The population of India is times greater than that of Great Britain.

Coal gas first was used as an luminant just 100 years ago month.

Switzerland consumes about 8,000 bottles of mineral waters year.

The proportions of the Suez have been completely changed its opening.

Subject to government inspection 16,000 New Zealand farmers bees.

A new alloy of beautiful color use in jewelry is composed of and aluminum.

A method has been devised storing electric heat to be used cooking purposes.

During the last ten years the ber of immigrants into Canada ceeded 1,700,000.

A whistle blown by air compressed by an electric motor has been ented by a Chicago man.

There is an electric light for inhabitant of the Manhattan side of New York city.

Russia is considering a ring plan to connect by canal the Volga river and the Black sea.

Exports of Ceylon tea last year amounted to 187,673,000 pounds, which 19,011,000 went to America.

The Union of South Africa covers 470,000 square miles and has a population of almost 6,000,000.

Argentina imports about 1,000 typewriters a month, most of them from the United States.

Most of the people of Germany get their milk supplies from stores or perambulatory wagons in bulk.

A machine to perform the marriage service for vessels that a speedometer does for vehicles has been invented in England.

The University of Berlin has a student population of 9,800, which is approximately three times as large as the enrollment at Yale.

Sunday target shooting in the British army ranges is permitted in the London district except during morning church hours.

A Massachusetts woman has patented a wire gauze cover for bird cages to protect their occupants from dust and insects.

Moscow merchants are considering a plan to raise cotton on a tract of 672,500 acres in Asiatic Russia. Irrigation will be needed.

The success of the stepless cars on the street railways of New York has led to the placing of an order for 500 cars of this type.

The Western Federation of Miners for Canada, at its fifteenth annual convention, indorsed woman suffrage without a dissenting vote.

For measuring the resistance of the electrical current of poorly bonded rail joints is the purpose of a device invented by an ingenious Frenchman.

Diamonds from the new fields in German Africa are softer and more easily cut than those from the British territory and are more transparent.

A statement was made in the house of parliament in 1610 that the coal mines of Newcastle would be productive for at least 21 years.

Silk manufacture has grown enormously in the United States in the last 10 years, and now this country leads the world in this industry.

The engine of a motor driven street sprinkler in England also is used to operate one pump to fill its tank for another to help scatter the water.

A machine which thoroughly cleanses 300 barrels an hour by washing them inside and out and rinsing them several times has been invented.

An attachment for phonographs by which a violin can be connected with a record and made to produce music has been invented by a Wisconsin man.

An official of the Canadian Pacific railway says that of the $10,000,000 worth of land sold last year, 85 per cent was taken by farmers who came from the United States.

Chinese do not take kindly to beer and a corporation that built and equipped a brewery on the mainland near Hong Kong has failed and is attempting to sell its plant.

For the use of dentists and barbers there has been invented a metal heater for tumblers, with which water may be heated by electricity to any desired temperature.

Experiments made in France show that by adding 4 cents' worth of pea nut oil cake to a cow's winter feed her daily yield of milk can be increased by 10 to 15 per cent.

All canary birds are descendants of the common gray species of the Canary islands. Their original livery has been modified to lemon yellow by captivity and cross-breeding.

The canary was introduced into Europe as a cage bird in the latter part of the fifteenth or early part of the sixteenth century, and has now spread all over the civilized world.

Girl Scouts must learn how to wash a baby, bake a loaf of bread, build a coal fire and darn a sock, to say nothing of being able to find their way about in woods and cure snake bites.

The population of the city of Buenos Aires on December 31, 1911, was 1,360,406, in increase of over 50,000 for the year. The population of the city of La Plata was estimated at 102,925.

Yale athletes do not die young, according to results of a study of college records for 50 years by Dr. W. Anderson, of the Yale gymnasium. A comparison of the mortality of unspecialized athletes with the general graduate shows in favor of the athlete.

ODD FACTS AT OLD CONVENTIONS

The Noisiest One Failed to Nominate Grant for Third Term.

The unexpected actually occurred at the Chicago convention of 1880, that nominated Garfield and Arthur. This was a remarkable convention in every way, says the New York Times. The demonstration for Grant—the third-term candidate of the 306 unwavering delegates—was never equaled in determination. Several times since, the outburst following a nomination, noticeably that of Bryan and Roosevelt, consumed more time, but the test of human endurance for shouting, singing, and all the devices for creating noise by lung power was that started by the speech of Roscoe Conkling, in which Grant was placed before the convention.

Nevertheless, in spite of the roar, the nomination of the presidential candidate went to a man for whom no nominating speech was made, and when Arthur was offered as a candidate for nomination for second place the delegates of the Middle West and the Northwest asked who he was. He was not known outside of New York and adjacent states. He was nominated. Both nominees of one convention became President.

Only two permanent chairmen of national conventions were ever nominated for President—Seymour and McKinley. The first was named in the convention over which he was presiding in New York city. He vacated the chair while the ballot was being taken, but returned to decline the honor which was later thrust upon him. That was in 1888. He was also the permanent chairman of the convention that nominated McClellan and Pendleton in Chicago in 1864.

Pendleton was a delegate to that convention, and when he received the nomination as vice presidential candidate he accepted from the platform.

McKinley was permanent chairman of the convention that nominated Harrison and Reid in Minneapolis in 1892. Four years later McKinley won the presidential nomination at St. Louis.

The only Republican United States senator now living who was permanent chairman of his party's convention is Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. The day he adjourned the convention that nominated McKinley and Roosevelt is a story in itself. The only hurrah in that Philadelphia convention followed the naming of Theodore Roosevelt. The work of the convention was over. Chairman Lodge was standing at his desk waiting for the "Amen" motion; delegates were scrambling to get out of the hall; the crowd had gone. Senator Platt of New York had fallen asleep in his chair in the front row. Representative Sereno Payne was trying to restore the Easy Boss to waking consciousness. Chairman Lodge looked down on the scene and took the cue.

"On motion of Representative Payne, which is seconded, the convention stands adjourned," said Senator Lodge. He struck the table with his gavel, picked up his hat, and left the platform.

As ex-Confederate President.

The only ex-Confederate who ever presided over a national convention was Donelson Caffrey of Louisiana. The convention was that of the Sound Money Democrats who nominated Palmer and Buckner in Indianapolis in 1896.

It was the custom to select as permanent chairman of a national convention a man who is in office at the time. The Democratic conventions have observed this custom less frequently than the Republicans. In the convention which nominated Cleveland and Hendricks at Chicago in July, 1884, W. F. Vilas was presiding officer. In the convention which nominated Cleveland at St. Louis in June, 1888, P. A. Collins of Boston, who had never held any important elective office, was permanent chairman.

It is a common political error to refer to the Chicago convention which nominated Garfield and Arthur, as that which had the longest session. That convention was in session seven days. The Charleston convention of 1860, in which the Democrats met, was in session in that city 10 days. Caleb Cushing of Massachusettts was permanent chairman. As is known to political students, that convention failed to nominate and adjourned to meet at Baltimore two months later, on June 18. Then it nominated Douglas and Johnson, the latter of Georgia. But there was another Democratic convention held by the seceders from the Charleston convention, which also met at Baltimore a few days later, on June 23, and nominated Breckenridge and Lane.

The National Republican convention of the same year met at Chicago in May, and nominated Lincoln and Hamlin. George Ashmun of Massachusetts was permanent chairman of that body, and Horace Greeley appeared as a delegate from Oregon.

Another Republican convention preceded the Lincoln and Hamlin convention four years. It met in Philadelphia in June, 1856, and nominated Fremont and Dayton. Henry S. Lane of Indiana was permanent chairman. This was the first Republican national convention to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, although it was a continuation of a preliminary convention held at Pittsburg in February of the same year, where, strictly speaking, the Republican party first met in national convention.

The National Republican convention which renominated Grant and selected Wilson for Vice Presidential candidate met at Philadelphia in June 1872. Thomas Settle of North Carolina was presiding officer.

In the next Republican national convention, which met at Cincinnati, Hayes and Wheeler were the nominees. Edward McPherson of Pennsylvania was permanent chairman.

Things to Remember.

John B. Henderson was permanent chairman of the convention which nominated Blaine and Logan at Chicago in 1884.

Morris M. Estes was permanent chairman of the convention which nominated Harrison and Morton at Chicago in 1888.

In the Democratic national convention which nominated Cleveland and Stevenson at Chicago in 1892 W. L. Wilson was permanent chairman.

In the convention which nominated Bryan and Sewall at Chicago in 1896 Senator White of California was permanent chairman. Bryan was the second Democrat present in convention to receive the nomination for first place, the other being Seymour.

Some interesting facts are grouped in recollections of two National Democratic conventions. In the convention that nominated Franklin Pierce and W. R. King at Baltimore in June, 1852, of which John W. Davis of Indiana was permanent chairman, Jefferson Davis received 11 votes from the Illinois delegates for Vice President. It is a curious bit of political history that the later President of the Confederacy should have received a vote from a northern state.

In the convention which nominated Buchanan and Breckenridge at Cincinnati in June, 1856, four candidates were placed in nomination—Buchanan, Pierce, Cass and Douglas—in the shortest nominating speeches ever delivered. The four speeches made exactly 77 words. Breckenridge, who was present, when he was nominated for Vice President, declined in a speech, and later accepted. The permanent chairman of this convention was John E. Ward of Georgia.

What caprices await the conventions to meet in Chicago and Baltimore cannot be foretold, not even by Managers McKinley and Dixon in their contradictory tables.

A German company has started a service which enables passengers of one ship to send messages by wireless to another ship and have these messages mailed on arrival of the second ship at port.

A United States naval officer has invented a torpedo carrying a gun which discharges an explosive shell into the vitals of a vessel after the torpedo has punctured the hull below the water line armor.

BALTIMORE READY FOR RUSH OF THE HOSTS OF DEMOCRACY

City Expects at Least 40,000 and Possibly 100,000 Visitors During Convention Week, and Is Ready to Handle Them All.

Baltimore, June 15.—The same energy that the citizens of Baltimore displayed in going after the Democratic National Convention is evident in the preparations that have been made here for the comfort and entertainment of the convention guests and the convenience of the political leaders and delegates who will name the party's next candidate for President. As soon as Baltimore was chosen for the convention city the Maryland legislature authorized the city to spend $55,000 in repairing and relighting and decorating streets and buildings. This was exclusive of the $35,000 appropriated for remodeling the Fifth Regiment armory, where the delegates will assemble.

The committee that went to Washington to lay the advantages of Baltimore before the Democratic National committee was composed largely of bankers and business men. One of their first arguments was the presentation of a certified check for $100,000 as a guarantee that Baltimore would do all that it promised. The committee agreed to furnish one of the best convention halls in the country, to remodel it as the national committee saw fit and to do everything in their power to oil the intricate mechanism of the convention routine and look after the convenience not only of the delegates, but also of the guests from all parts of the country who would attend.

Preparations to fulfill these promises and go even further have been carried out here by means of thorough organization. The first step, after the meeting of the convention here was assured, was the appointment of a citizens' committee of 900, which was divided into sub-committees, and to each of these was delegated a certain part of the work. At the head of the whole organization is the Hon. Robert Crain and Mayor Preston, the latter by virtue of his office and Mr. Crain as chairman of the executive committee of the citizens' general organization. The sub-committees have charge respectively of reception, convention hall, press, visiting merchants, transportation, program, concessions and privileges, entertainments, music, publicity, floral decorations and receiving editors and publishers.

The General Municipal Convention Committee, appointed by the mayor, is subdivided into state committees, to which the delegates and visitors from the respective states may turn for information and assistance.

The problem of handling a great convention crowd was two-fold—first, to bring them to Baltimore; second, to house, feed and entertain them while here. The first of these was simple. Baltimore is proud of her transportation facilities both by rail and by water. Three railroads, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio and the Western Maryland, connect the city with the north, south and west and 40 steamship lines give it a prominent position in the trans-oceanic and coastwise trade and passenger service.

Expect 40,000 Visitors.

Judging from the number of hotel and boarding house reservations and from past conventions, the addition to Baltimore's population during the week of June 25 will be not less than 40,000.

This estimate is the minimum here. The more enthusiastic are counting on nearly 100,000 convention guests. The special committee which investigated the city's hotel and boarding house facilities and rates has reported that all strangers can be taken care of; and visitors who are unable to find accommodations are asked to communicate with the general convention committee.

The hotel committee found that practically all the space in the larger hostelries would be occupied by the delegates and alternates and others actively engaged in the convention. This committee, however, has prepared a list of boarding houses and private residences where one may find accommodations on almost any scale desired.

The committee made a searching inquiry into convention hotel rates and its formal report was to the effect that these rates were by no means exorbitant and amply justified. To meet the increased demand the hotels have been obliged practically to double their forces of employes for the convention week and, in order to get them trained, put them at work a week before the convention opens. In addition, the hotel managers have nearly duplicated their equipment of linen and tableware. The rate plan agreed upon is as follows: One of the first class hotels, for instance, where the normal charge for a room and bath varies from $3 to $7 a day, will charge as many persons as occupy a $3 room $3 each, and those in a $4 room $4 each, but no one will be charged more than $4 a day even though he be one of the occupants of a $6 or $7 room. The Hotel Managers' Association claims this is a fair arrangement, since otherwise a guest might expect to hire a $3 room and put in it as many persons as he saw fit, paying only a nominal service charge for each additional person. Such a service charge, the hotel men say, would not compensate them for the outlay for extra equipment and help necessitated by the convention.

The hotel committee reports that none of the hotels has raised cafe rates, and that room rates will run as low as $1.50 a day. It declares that a comparison with prices of cities that have taken care of previous convention crowds and with the rates scheduled in Chicago for the Republican convention this year shows that hotel charges here are as low as any and in many instances lower.

A booklet issued for the convenience of convention visitors contains the following paragraph regarding this subject of food and lodgings:

"Baltimore is prepared to handle a large crowd. It will be well to make reservations in advance. No one need feel disturbed, however, if reservations have not been secured in advance. A very effective plan has been developed whereby persons arriving without having made reservations, will be able to secure comfortable quarters at no inconvenience to themselves. All that is needed, after reaching the city, is to make application at the official headquarters. These headquarters are down town on the first floor of the Equitable building, Calvert and Fayette streets. A complete register is on file there of all the varions graduations of quarters and accommodations, from the dollar room to the more pretentions suites. If notice is sent in advance as to the time visitors expect to arrive in Baltimore, an effort will be made to have some of the reception committee at the particular place of arrival so as to look after those who may come. Any and all information about seats and accommodations can be obtained by writing to Mr. Robert Crain, general chairman, Calvert building, Baltomore."

City Spick and Span.

Baltimore has been putting her house in order for the past three months, and today she is spick and span and ready for callers. Many of the streets leading from the convention hall to the railroad stations have been repaved. The street railway company has laid special tracks and loops to handle the crowds and ordered 60 new cars at a cost of $300,000.

When the city first began to prepare for the convention, plans were suggested for the erection of street arches and for decorating the public buildings with colored bunting. Later this idea was rejected, because the committee on decorations concluded that it would attain better results by confining its decorations almost entirely to lights and flowers and living green.

At night the stranger in town will have no difficulty finding his way to the convention hall. He need only gaze npward and follow any of the three great beams of light which will be focussed on the Fifth Regiment Armory from three parts of the city. These searchlights will shine forth from the tops of the Emerson and Belvedere Hotels and from the tower of the Maryland Casualty Company's building.

The appropriation for this special lighting is $15,000. The convention hall itself will be a blaze of lights, the ribs of the curving roof being outlined by 10,000 electric bulbs. The block of Bolton street leading to the main entrance of the hall will be brilliant with a collonade of electric lamps on pillars 50 feet apart. The portico of the city hall will be outlined with electric bulbs and some of the city's principal monuments will be treated in the same way. To supplement this display by the city the proprietor and tenants of all the tall buildings have been asked to leave the lights burning in upper rooms so that the business district at night will be ablaze.

Convention Hall Beautified.

The park department, which has charge of the plant and flower decorations, has done much to beautify the exterior of the convention hall by screening the temporary doorways and stairways leading from street to the balconies with trees and shrubs. Among the trees transplanted for this purpose are elms and oaks, some of them 40 feet tall. Baltimoreans are fond of floral displays, and appeals have been made to shopkeepers and occupants of private houses to decorate their windows with flower boxes.

To Baltimoreans the convention itself will be the whole show, but thousands of visitors that come here from all parts of the country will find plenty to occupy their attention when they grow weary of watching Democratic celebrities and listening to oratory. One of the most popular trips of the week promises to be down the Patapsco river, which forms the city's fine harbor, and out into Chesapeake bay. For the accommodation of delegates and visitors who wish to take this excursion the city has refitted the steamers Annapolis and Latrobe, which are used in winter to keep the harbor clear of ice. Annapolis, the site of the United States Naval Academy, is only half an hour's ride by trolley. Washington, the national capital, is less than an hour away.

Gets His Sight by Another Man's Eye

Philadelphia, June 14.—Blind for seven years, his case given up as hopeless by physicians and surgeons Owen Harris, a machinist, is at the Medico-Chirurgical hospital today with his sight restored by one of the most daring operations ever attempted—the removal of the tissues from the eye of another man and grafting them on the eye of Harris.

Harris lost the sight of both eyes in a "flareback" from the furnace in the shop in which he was working.

Dr. L. Webster Fox, eye specialist of the hospital, believed there was some hope for him. When a patient came to the hospital with an eye so badly injured that it had to be removed Harris was summoned. He was placed on the operating table. The eye was taken from the injured man, the eyeball was stripped of the desired tissues and these were placed over the sightless orbs of Harris.

Harris was kept in a dark room for eight days. Then the bandage was removed and Harris could see a light. He is now awaiting the arrival of another patient who must lose an eye. When this patient arrives Dr. Fox will perform an operation upon the second eye of Harris.

See that your neighbor takes The Blade during the presidential campaign.

USED TO BE LEAP YEAR EVERY YEAR

Centuries Ago Women Were Always Allowed to Pop Question to Men.

London, June 14.—"If the modern man was instructed in the arts of love making and women were allowed to propose—conditions which prevailed in central Idiana over 1,500 years ago—life would be far happier and idyllic.

"At the present time civilization places a handicap upon lovers—chiefly among men—and many unhappy marriages are the result."

These are some the conclusions which may be reached from an interesting interview obtained from Shridhar W. Ketkar, M. A. Ph. Dd.

Mr. Ketkar is a cultured Indian gentleman who has made a special study of the ancient Indian peoples prior to A. D. 700. He is lecturing on "The Art of Making Love in Ancient India."

Found It in Sanskirt.

Many years' study of old Sanskrit literature has enabled Mr. Ketkar to obtain a wonderful knowledge of the ways and customs of the ancient Indians.

It was a golden Utopia of romance that Mr. Ketkar spoke of.

"One is most struck," he said, "by the fact that the love affairs of the people—I speak only of the upper classes—were guided and influenced by the professors of love.

"These professors were generally elderly men, well experienced in the ways of the world for their advice.

"They taught men how to pay their addresses elegantly and how to make a good impression upon a woman's mind.

"As women proposed as well as men, the professors devised an ingenious means for the men to propose, so that, if they were refused, their dignity would be saved.

"This was done by asking the momentous question in a double-meaning sentence, which could be taken by the girl which way she liked."

Here Mr. Ketkar gave an illustration. A young man approaches the girl and says:

"At Your Feet."

"Accept this favorite necklace of pearls."

This sentence, spoken in Sanskrit, also means:

"'Accept this lover, who is at your feet, refusing all food."

"By such means the man could propose and test the affection of the girl," continued Mr. Ketkar.

"These professors also instructed young women in the art of lovemaking. More often than not the woman took the initiative and let a man know that she loved him.

"The age of 25 was thought by the ancient Indians to be the best time for a woman to woo or he wooed."

Mr. Ketkar then added some remarkable conclusions, which he has formed, of English lovemaking and courtship of today.

"It seems to me that here the man is handicapped from the start in the choosing of a wife," he said.

"Girls are taught all the arts of love by their mammas and aunties. Boys are left alone—they never get advice from their fathers—and they grow up ignorant and inexperienced.

"A man with solid virtues is the last person to be appreciated by women today."

DEBS PREDICTS 2,000,000 VOTES

Socialist Candidate for President Foresees Heavy Poll for His Party.

Chicago, June 17.—Declaring there was every indication the Socialist national ticket would be near 2,000,000, Eugene V. Debs, candidate for President on the Socialist ticket, opened his campaign yesterday at Riverview park.

Gatekeepers said there were more than 30,000 paid admissions at 25 cents each to hear Debs speak. Emil Seidel of Milwaukee, Socialist candidate for vice president, also spoke.

Talks of Living Cost.

The high cost of living was Debs' topic. He asserted the latest census reports show the increase in wages to those engaged in the industries has been 9 per cent in the last five years, while the cost of living has increased more than 40 per cent. He said neither the Republican or Democratic party has a remedy.

For the first time, according to Debs, the Socialist party has a full ticket in every state in the union. He predicted the Socialists would elect at least half a dozen men to congress.

Takes Slap at Roosevelt.

"Mr. Roosevelt," said Debs, "goes up and down the land proclaiming against the bosses. But why is it not just as bad for us to have bosses in the shop, the factory, the mine and the mill in which we work as it is for him to have bosses in politics where he works?"

"In the Lawrence strike," continued Debs, "we witnessed what the class conscious workers can do when they practice direct action. Here the workers had been controlled by the machine. Here was where the high cost of living was an imperative issue. The so-called ignorant worker showed himself to be anything but ignorant when he took direct action in that strike and gained an increase of wages for more than 29,000 workers."

Mr. Seidel declared he never had known any real patriotism to the United States. He called patriotism a trick to fool the worker into fighting his master's struggles.

As he made this declaration the end of an American flag that hung above him flew into his face. The audience burst into laughter. Seidel was in discomfort.

Out of 30,000,000-horse power utilized in industrial and public utility enterprises in the United States, six millions are now developed by water. At a conservative estimate this saves about 33,000,000 tons of coal a year. Several millions more power could be developed from the same source.

Since January 16 it has been a misdemeanor to throw a piece of waste paper upon a Paris street. If a policeman sees you drop a piece of paper he walks up to you, pats you on the shoulder, begs your pardon for addressing you, and tells you you have violated the law and asks you to pick up what you have thrown down.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, June 10.—Senate—After an animated discussion the conference report on the army bill, legislating Gen. Wood, chief of staff, out of office, was agreed to. Senator Reed, of Missouri, introduced a resolution to forfeit to the government the Merchants' bridge at St. Louis, to be operated by the secretary of war as a public highway. Senator Bacon introduced a bill to restrict intervention in Cuba. The judiciary committee favorably reported the bill prohibiting interstate transportation of prize fight picture films.

House—The house met at 11 a. m. and debated the senate's amendments to the metal tariff bill; the amendment which would annul the Canadian reciprocity act was rejected, and the amendments for a reduction of duty on pig iron and certain alloys were accepted. Representative Hardwick condemned the workmen's compensation bill before the judiciary committee. A proposed increased appropriation for the public health service to be used in fighting epidemics, especially the bubonic plague on the Pacific coast, was voted down. Speaker Farrera, of the Cuban house of representatives, addressed the members during a recess.

Tuesday, June 11.—Senate—The house provision in the legislative bill abolishing the court of commerce was adopted by a vote of 36 to 23. The interoceanic canals committee reported the house bill for the government of the canal with some amendments. Railroad attorneys attacked the anti-injunction bill at a hearing before the judiciary committee. Senator Lodge's request for unanimous consent that only routine morning business should be tranacted during the convention period was objected to by Mr. Culberson, but will again be pressed. At 5:22 the senate adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Wickliffe, of Louisiana.

House—The judiciary committee prepared an impeachment resolution against Federal Judge Cornelius Hanford, of Seattle, Wash. Representative Prince gave notice that he would fight the army appropriation bill conference report adopted by the senate. A sub-committee of the judiciary committee was appointed to investigate the "beef trust." Railroad officials protested against the eight-hour workday bill before the interstate commerce committee. The house adjourned at 11:50 a. m. out of respect to the memory of Representative Wickliffe, who was killed by a train.

Wednesday, June 12.—Senate—A unanimous consent agreement was reached for three-day recesses from June 17 to July 1, covering the convention period, during which time nothing but routine morning business shall be transacted By a majority of one vote, the senate refused to reconsider the vote by which the conference report on the army bill was agreed to. The senate refused to recede from its amendment to the metal schedule bill repealing the reciprocity law. President Taft, in a special message, asked for an appropriation of $1,250,000 for the relief of the Alaskan volcano victims. An amendment to the legislative appropriation bill was agreed to, repealing the law which created the court of commerce. Resolutions were adopted authorizing the President to invite foreign nations to a conference to consider lessons from the Titanic disaster, or to participate in such conferences as may be called by European powers. The interoceanic canals committee formally reported the house Panama canal bill, with amendments.

House—The sundry civil appropriation bill was considered. Majority Leader Underwood announced that the house would take a three-day recess only during the Democratic national convention. John McBrearty, of Philadelphia, told the war department expenditures committee that army inspectors refused bids of independent shoe manufacturers. Representative Cannon's request for an increased amount for mounting the skins collected by Col. Roosevelt on his African hunt was refused. Five members of the immigration comimttee filed a minority report on the Burnett literacy test bill. Representative Redfield introduced a bill to give per diem employes of the government the advantages of Labor day.

Thursday, June 13.—Senate—The senate met at noon, and resumed consideration of the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill. The Titanic investigating committee heard suggestions for improvement of conditions on the sea.

House—A subcommittee of the judiciary committee was named to investigate the charges against Judge Hanford. The Archbald case was taken up in executive session of the judiciary committee. The army appropriation bill conference report, containing a provision to legislate Maj. Gen. Wood, chief of staff, out of office, was adopted. Chairman Fitzgerald, of the appropriations committee, bitterly attacked President Taft, charging him with having misused the Presidential traveling expense fund.

Friday, June 14.—Senate—The legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill was passed. It will now go to conference. President Taft, in a special message, asked for an appropriation of $1,250,000 to protect Imperial Valley, in California, from floods. An agreement was reached to vote July 2 on the chemical tariff revision bill(Former Treasurer Thompson, of the Republican national committee, testified before the committee investigating campaign contributions that he had received no contributions during his term of office.

House—Consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was resumed. A resolution by Representative Floyd authorizing a new great seal for the house, to take the place of the one which has been in use since 1830, was adopted. The senate amendments to the resolution for an international maritime conference were adopted.

Saturday, June 15.—Senate—Passed passed house bill prohibiting interstate shipment of pictures and moving picture films of prize fights. Passed house bill directing additional census bureau cotton reports. Territories committee reported bill creating Alaskan legislative assembly and railroad commission to investigate rail routes to coal fields. Bill passed authorizing transfer of Apache prisoners of war at Ft. Sill to New Mexico. Took up District of Columbia legislation.

House—Continued consideration of sundry civil appropriation bill.

It is said that a hundred thousand canaries are kept in Paris apartments and that it costs $2,000 a day to supply them with chickweed alone. They also consume large quantities of lettuce, hemp and other seeds.

SUNDAY STORM CARRIES DEATH

Two Killed When Steeple Crashes Through Church During Services.

Columbus, June 17.—A wind and rain storm almost attaining the proportions of a cyclone swept the central portion of the state yesterday, causing two deaths, rendering hundreds homeless and doing monetary damage estimated at more than a million dollars.

The storm reached its greatest force at Zanesville, when two were killed, when the steeple of St. Thomas' Catholic Church crashed through the roof as the morning services were being held. At Delaware the roof of St. Mary's Catholic school was lifted and borne across the street, wrecking two cottages. In this city the downpour was so heavy that it detracted attention from the wind storm by which it was accompanied. A number of houses here were unroofed, and several narrow escapes from falling signs were reported.

The telegraph and telephone companies were the largest sufferers. Division headquarters here report that hundreds of poles were snapped off, and that many miles of wire were torn down.

Plain City, 17 miles west of here, was almost demolished and several persons are reported to have been injured. The duration of the storm there was less than a minute, but it filled the streets with debris, uprooted trees and took the roofs from numerous houses.

Two Die at Zanesville.

Zanesville suffered the only fatalities of the storm. Two were killed and a score or more injured early when cyclone toppled the steeple of the St. Thomas' Catholic Church through the roof while services were being held. The Rev. Fr. Roach braved death while administering the last sacraments to Thomas Shinion, who was crushed by a falling stone.

THE DEAD.

Thomas Shinion, head crushed by falling stone.

John F. Dinan, crushed, died two hours later in a hospital.

The storm started in the western part of the city and cut a swath a block wide through the town. It lost its force apparently after traveling 20 miles east of here and toppling over numerous barns.

More than 500 houses were badly damaged and 50 families were rendered homeless. Scores of narrow escapes were reported, more than a dozen instances being known of chimneys crashing through the roofs of houses and walls blowing down almost immediately after the occupants of the buildings had left.

Over 2,000 shade trees were blown down.

Priest Braves Death.

Father Roach was saying the services when the wind suddenly shook the edifice. The sound drowned his voice and when the steeple fell with a crash the 500 worshipers, many of whom were women and children, became panic stricken.

The priest by motions directed them to leave the structure by a rear door, as the crumbling condition of the walls in the front made exit there doubly dangerous.

Just as the last of the people were crowding through the door the priest saw Shinion drop to the floor as a rock crashed through the roof. Without considering his own safety, he rushed to the dying man's side to comfort him with the last sacrament.

A large barn with all of its hay and three horses, belonging to John Bader, on Kelly's Island, was destroyed by fire, caused by lightning. A valuable black stallion belonging to Ed Sperber, of Danbury, was killed by lightning while tied to a hitching post on the street at Marblehead.

Damage at Dayton.

Three persons were seriously injured, 100 residences wrecked and property damage totaling $50,000 was done in the Walnut Hills residence section in Southeast Dayton.

The injured are Mrs. Mary Roth, of Hamilton, Ohio, and her hostess, Mrs. Mary Yackley, and the latter's daughter Florence, all crushed by debris. Miss Yackley was also struck by lightning and blinded. The damage ustained by the telephone companies aggregated about $30,000.

HAS UNSINKABLE SHIP PLAN

Navy Lieutenant Has Scheme for Tanks Under Deck.

New York, June 15.—Lieutenant Commander Marston Niles, U. S. N., retired, has given to the members of the New York maritime exchange the details of his invention for making ships unsinkable. His idea, according to a drawing submitted to the exchange, is the installation under the decks of rectangular tanks of thin sheet iron, each separated from its neighbors, in order that injuries may not be communicated to any considerable distance. These air-filled compartments will buoy the vessel, he claims, when she subsides, buoying her successively as by sinking, she causes each tier of tanks to displace more and more water and ultimately preventing her plunging to the bottom of the sea. This arrangement Lieutenant Commander Niles declares would make any ship practically unsinkable as a result of collision or even of fire.

To Women Who Dread Motherhood

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Fear of Pain—Sent FREE.

No women need any longer dread the pains of childbirth. Dr. J. H. Dye devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that the pain at childbirth need no longer be feared by woman and we will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye Medical Institute, 268 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and we will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without fear of pain, also how to become a mother. Do not delay but write TODAY.

MAIL ORDER MARKET

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (about seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than twenty-one lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Men and women for government positions: $80.00 month; annual vacations; short hours; no "layoffs;" common education sufficient; over 12,000 appointments coming; influence unnecessary; farmers eligible; send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-32, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

FOR SALE—160 acres bottom land highly improved at a bargain. For description address J. F. Rice, Hasting, Okla.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers; don't pay commissions; write describing property, naming lowest price; we help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Ass'n., 66 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

MEDICAL.

DROPSY, I treat it by mail. Shortness of breath relieved in 24 hours. Swelling usually gone in one week. Write for symptom blank and testimonials. Address Dr. Patterson, Dropsy Specialist, 445½ Edgewood Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

SELL your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk C, Lincoln, Neb.

PERSONAL.

Marriage paper mailed free, reliable, best published. Eastern Agency, 69, Bridgeport, Conn.

LADIES, our new "Rubber Protector" is the best; safe, secure; mailed $1; particulars 2c postage. Leipsic Medicine Co., 221 Avondale ave., Toledo, Ohio.

LADIES—When delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

GET MARRIED—Matrimonial paper containing hundreds of advertisements of marriageable people from all sections, rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics, mailed sealed free. THE CORRESPONDENT, Toledo, Ohio.

MARRY—Thousands wealthy, will marry soon. All ages, nationality. Descriptions free. Western Club, Dept. G, 268 Market, San Francisco, Calif.

MARRY—Hundreds of wealthy members wishing to marry soon. Description free. Reliable Club, Mrs. Wrubel, Dept. 56, Box 28, Oakland, Cal.

WANTED—More advertisers to know that TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE is a big business getter. Use its columns every issue and get big results. Advertising rates reasonable, circulation guaranteed. Address, Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

A five-line advertisement, same size and style as the above, will cost only $3.00 for one insertion in the

Mail Order Market Column of

The Toledo Weekly Blade

You can place your proposition in a Quarter Million Homes, from Maine to California, and before over a Million Readers every week.

A new business can be started or you can buy, sell or trade by using the Mail Order Market of The Toledo Weekly Blade.

FILL OUT THE COUPON BELOW.

MAIL ORDER MARKET.

Figure 7 words to a line, each line costing 60c. Send cash with order. Address your letter to Toledo Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen—I enclose copy of an advertisement to measure..... lines, which I desire you to insert in the MAIL ORDER MARKET. I am sending remittance of $..... to cover the cost of same.

Name .....

Street .....

City and State.....

TOBACCO HABIT CONQUERED IN 3 DAYS

I offer a genuine, guaranteed remedy for tobacco or snuff habit, in 72 hours. It is mild, pleasant, strengthening. Overcomes that peculiar nervousness and craving for cigarettes, cigars, pipe, chewing tobacco or snuff. One man in 10 can use tobacco without apparent injury; to the other 9 it is poisonous and seriously injures the health in several ways, causing such disorders as nervous dyspepsia, sleeplessness, pal, bleeding, gnawing, or other uncomfortable sensation in stomach, constipation, headache, weak eyes, loss of vigor, red spots on skin, throat irritation, asthma, bronchitis, heart failure, lung trouble, catarrh, melancholy, neuralgia, insomnia, impotency, loss of memory and will power, impure (poisoned) blood, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuritis, heartburn, torpid liver, loss of appetite, bad teeth, foul breath, enservation, lassitude, lack of ambition, weakening and falling out of hair and many other disorders. It is unsafe and torturing to attempt to cure yourself of tobacco or snuff habit by suddenly stopping—don't do it. The correct method is to eliminate the nicotine poison from the system, strengthen the weakened, irritated membranes and nerves and positively overcome the craving. You can quit tobacco and enjoy yourself a thousand times better while feeling always in robust health. My FREE book tells all about the wonderful 8 days Method. Inexpensive, reliable. Also Secret Method for conquering habit in another way without his knowledge. Full particulars including my book sent free. Don't write me merely for a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

Tobacco and Snuff Habit mailed in plain wrapper, free. Don't delay. Keep this and pass it on. This adv. may not appear again. Mention if you smoke or chew. EDW. J. WOODS, 534 Sixth Ave., 490 X New York, N.Y.

FLOOD MAY FREE REGION OF TICKS

The recent floods in the Mississippi valley have given the planters an exceptional opportunity to deal a decisive blow against the tick which transmits splenetic or Texas fever of cattle. When the waters began to rise the cattle, wherever possible, were taken to the higher lands, such as mounds and the levees. In many cases all of the cattle found in areas of many square miles were concentrated on the levees. Consequently, for many weeks the areas over which the cattle have roamed have been reduced to but a very small fraction of the area over which they would feed naturally. While the cattle have been greatly concentrated in this manner the ticks have been destroyed in the pastures. It is true that the cattle tick is somewhat resistant to water, but the long duration of the flood and the force of the current in the present instance have undoubtedly practically, if not completely, exterminated the tick in all except high localities in many counties in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Of course, the cattle that were concentrated on the levees or mound carried many ticks to those places with them.

These ticks have developed on the cattle and their progeny have reinfested the cattle. When these cattle are returned to the pastures (which are now free from ticks), they will carry many ticks with them and in this manner the pastures will quickly become reinfested. If proper steps are taken by owners of the cattle this reinfestation can be prevented to a very great extent. The Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been actively cooperating with the authorities of the states concerned in an effort to protect the overflowed areas from reinfestation, and if stock owners take advantage of the present opportunity, tick eradication in the localities in question may be assured at very slight expense. The first thing to be done is to destroy the ticks on the cattle before they return to the pastures. This can be done by greasing the cattle with crude oil or by the use of the well known arsenical dip. This step alone will prevent the reinfestation of the pastures.

If the cattle now returned to the pastures are allowed to visit the places where they have been concentrated on the levees or mounds they will naturally become infested with the progeny of the ticks hatched from eggs deposited by individuals that were attached when the cattle were taken to the higher places. It is therefore necessary for some time to prevent the cattle from grazing on the areas where they have been concentrated. Experiments performed by the Bureau of Entomology indicate that seed ticks on the areas where the cattle have been will die of starvation within 120 days after the cattle have been removed. Consequently, if such areas are kept under fence or the cattle otherwise prevented from visiting them for four months after the cattle leave, the danger of reinfestation will be obviated.

It is understood that there may be practical difficulties in applying this advice in some localities, but wherever it can be followed it will enable the planters to reduce the infestation by ticks on their places to a very small amount.

$3.50 Recipe Free, For Weak Men

Send Name and Address Today ---You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3308 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

This Home Recipe Cures Weak Men

Men Weakened and Discouraged by Effects of Early Errors and Excesses Send Name and Address For This FREE RECIPE.

I want this message to reach every man who is discouraged and disheartened by repeated failures; the result of early indiscretions, past excesses, carelessness, disease and neglect and let him know that I have a recipe that reaches the seat of the trouble and sets it bubbling with new life. And I want him to know that I will send this effective and invigorating prescription free to him, without cost, charge or obligation, in a common every-day plain sealed envelope, so he can receive and use it privately at home and thus banish all his troubles. All he has to do is to send his name and address to me—Dr. Franklin Roberts, No. 138 Butler Building, Marshall, Michigan.

The PEACE PAGE.

Housework and Inspiration

The world is either dull and tarnished or bright and shining, all according to the way in which you look at it. And we look out at the world from a little room in ourselves called "personality," and we see the world as a reflection of the life within that little room.

I am a farmer's wife myself and I know what the life of a farmer's wife really is. When I read these letters or articles of uplift, designed to meet the needs of the wives of farmers shut away from the things that make life worth living I have to smile for most of them, I imagine, were written by people who have never lived on a farm.

I had spent the greater part of my life in a city until my marriage. Since then I have only been to a city once, and I have been married for 10 years. But it is not the life of a city that I miss. The advantages of the modern day bring all the things of the city to my door. I might have a phonograph and so have the music in my own home that they are hearing in the cities. I can easily buy all the magazines I want and keep abreast of the times in that way. I do not lack for the life of the city. But the thing I found hard to endure in my busy farm existence at first was the utter lack of system and the never-endingness of my work.

I have been taking The Blade for seven years, and in 1905 I found a help in some articles printed in it. I pass these words of uplift along. It is the only help I can bring to the page, but I want to do my little share.

Mrs. T. B. S. wrote the following about system for work: "In January and February I replenish household lines from bargains offered at that time, in catalogues if I am in the country, or from the village stores. My sheets, pillowcases, comforters, tablecloths and napkins are made then. In March I make the summer underclothing for the family and plan my garden, deciding what and where I shall plant. In April I do some gardening and begin to make my summer dresses. In May I finish my sewing and clean house. In June, July, August and September I have no extra work except to preserve fruits for the winter use. This I do in the forenoons, giving the afternoons to recreation. During these months I find time for much fancy work and prepare most of my Christmas gifts then. In October I begin and finish most of my winter sewing. In November I prepare for winter by laying in a stock of fuel and provisions. I try then to stock my cellar and provision closet with such staples, flour sugar, tea, coffee and canned goods as will last me until the fresh fruits come again. In December I have time for the enjoyment of the Christmas festivities."

A Mrs. I. N. Bond, in a magazine called Health Culture, in 1905, also wrote an article about lightening labor by making play of it. I am condensing all these things, but I am giving you the things that particularly appealed to me. She said:

"When you lift a kettle catch it on the swing. It will not be so heavy nor pull on the pit of your stomach for all the power.

"In making beds bend rythmically, walking with as long steps as possible. Swing the arms in settling the sheets and toss the pillows.

"In sweeping alternate right and left hand power, and you will gain dexterity. It will show you the control or lack of it that you have over your muscles.

Housewives fall into little, short, stumpy steps. Stride instead. It keeps you young and alive.

"If you find perspiration running off your face, consider it a steam complexion bath.

"No kind of housework but can be utter drudgery, or it may be a healthful, pleasurable occupation. It depends upon your viewpoint."

There it all is in a nutshell. Put inspiration into your work, even if that work is in the dishpan or with the broom."—Mrs. J. B. Hartley, Iowa.

WOMEN AND THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS

MISS MATHILDE MOISANT—AVIATOR

MADAME CURIE
CO-INVENTOR OF RADIUM

MISS MARGARET V. KELLY
ASST DIRECTOR OF MINTS

EDITOR'S LETTER

Dear People.—This is only going to be a bit of a letter to you today, because I am waiting to get my balance on the suggestions you have given me. They have been many, but they have each come from a personal viewpoint, and that viewpoint has not always seen the "other fellow's" need. Draw your chairs up close and let us all try and look through the same window, that window through which, as your editor, I must look in order to be fair to you all. One, calling herself a "disappointed subscriber," declares that we should not have the children's department, but should devote nearly our entire attention to the poet's corner. It may be that a great number of you who are my friends and members of the big Blade family never read the Children's Corner, but I think that only a very few of you would be unfair enough to wish to do away with it. We all ought to be children enough, at heart, to enjoy ourselves in their pleasure. They write more to me than any other department of the Peace Page. But I try, in all fairness, to give an equal share to all other departments. The Poet's Corner is never slighted, and in due course we reach all requests and publish all poems. May I ask you to remember that fairness toward all is my motto? You are each and all my friends, and there should be no question of fairness in the right sort of friendship. Thank you all, for what you are doing and have done for me.—The Editor.

The world today is full of women whose achievements ring in the public press, women who are winning honors in all the lines hitherto supposed to be sacred to me. Among some of the most noted of these are Miss Mathilde Moisant, Madame Curie and Miss Margaret Kelly.

To Miss Mathilde Moisant belongs the distinction of having flown higher in an aeroplane than any other woman. Miss Moisant last year attained an altitude of 2,500 feet, smshing all records for women in the air and exceeding by 500 feet the record made by Madame Helene Deutrieu, who flew over Bruges, Belgium.

Madame Curie is the world's best known woman scientist, and, with her late husband, was the co-discoverer of radium.

Miss Margaret V. Kelly is assistant director of the United States mints, and is now on a tour of inspection of the money-making plants. She receives a salary of $3,000 a year, and is the highest salaried women employed by the federal government.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for Health, happiness and Good cheer.

LOYAL HOOSIER GIRL

Dear People—I am a patriotic Hoosier country girl of past 18 years. We own a 20-acre fruit farm and raise cherries, plums, prunes, peaches, pears, apples and smaller fruits. We have hundreds of trees and are kept very busy most of the time. Most of the writers tell of mountains and magnificent scenery. But I tell of the beauties of fluttering birds among the trees laden with white and pink blossoms, in the lovely season of the early spring. And the fragrance of those blossoms! Our home is in northern Indiana in the midst of the many beautiful lakes for which this part is noted. I live about one-half mile north of a lake bearing my last name. And less than one-half mile from the highest spot in the county. I live about twelve miles from the noted Winona Lake where J. Wilbur Chapman, Billy Sunday and other prominent men have their summer residences. The home of the Mathematical Wonder of the Century, Arthur F. Griffith, who passed away a little while ago is only about five miles from here. I have been in the states of Ohio and Michigan but as I am a loyal Hoosier I of course think my state the best. I am an only child and am sometimes called Babe. I wonder who Babe from Indiana is and where her home is. If I knew her address she would hear from me. I help mother with the sewing, baking and other housework and help my father with the orchard a great deal in the summer. I love music and have been organist at the church for years. I also love art and literature. Although I haven't a saddle horse yet I love horseback riding and would love to take a gallop with some of the western readers. My father's people came from Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. If anyone from there should read my letter who is related to or acquainted with any of the Dewarts I would be glad to see some letters from you. I enjoyed the letter from Mike of Michigan and think she must be a good, jolly wife. I think I have said enough.—Blue-Eyed Polly-Do-Little of Indiana.

ABOUT NORTH CAROLINA

Dear Peace Page Readers—Would you like to hear from a Roling Stone? If so, just listen to a few words from a Tar-Heel by birth but not by present residence. I was born and grew to manhood in N. C. but have since lived in seven other states, West Virginia, Arkansas, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Michigan. So you see I have had an opportunity for much observation. I must not attempt to give my experiences except very briefly and to begin I will give a short sketch of my native state. I was born in the county in which the Siamese twins once lived, and I have seen the house they built. My grandmother was well acquainted with them and used to tell the children stories about them. Daniel Boone lived in the same county during the early part of his life. This same county is also noted within a radius of many miles, for "moon-shining" where illicit distilling is carried on in spite of the efforts of the government. Taken as a whole the people of North Carolina are as good and sociable as can be found under Uncle Sam's flag. This statement goes to snow that I have not become converted to the ways of the people among whom I have been sojourning. Well, to make a long story short, since leaving there I have been a jack of all trades in the different places I have resided. I have served as a country schoolteacher a greater part of the time, but have settled down to farming as I was raised on a farm and still have the love of the country within me. I have lived in the city but find country life so much pleasanter than life in the city that I would not exchange positions. Here in Michigan I am trying to build up a home so as to have something to depend on when the "rainy day" comes. Of course we have long cold winters here, but pleasant summers and crops thrive well and there is nothing to hinder an indrustrious person from making good. I have seen several letters telling of conditions here so I will not enter into details. I am not a bachelor so none of you girls need look this way.—Mr. Wiles, of Michigan.

EAST AND WEST

Dear Friends—I think the Peace Page editor's suggestion was fine, don't you? I know the eastern people like to hear about the west. I'm a native of Minnesota, but have lived in the state of New York for the past two years. In the west I dwelt in a city, but now I am a farmer's wife. Perhaps I may tell you a little something about my native state. I lived in Moorhead. It is on the border line between Minnesota and North Dakota and about half way between the northern and southern boundaries of the state. It is right in the big wheat belt. The Red river of the north separates Minnesota and North Dakota, and Fargo, N. D., is just across the river from my home town. This city is called "Queen of the Northwest." The Red river valley is called "The Breadbasket of the World." The winters there are generally quite cold, but this spring they had their crops in much earlier than we eastern farmers. Wheat, oats, barley and flax are grown; also many potatoes. Their farms are large, anywhere from a quarter section to a whole section in one farm. They have no hills to speak of. We call them bluffs. In northern Minnesota there are iron mines. But there is no use talking Minnesota in particular—all the west is one grand place. However, give me old New York, with her hills and springs, for my home. Nature seems nearer here. I live on top of a hill, where the wind blows as strong as it does on the bleak prairies of Minnesota in the winter season. Well, good luck to all.—Jim's Wife, N. Y.

Mrs. Katie White's address is at Pungo, North Carolina. Letters addressed that way will reach her.

Leo Milton, of West Virginia, have you forgotten your promise to write us another letter, later?

"I believe everyone should be satisfied with what they have, as nearly as they can. However, we all want to succeed, and worldly success means that we should accumulate much of the wealth that spells power. But if we get it, dealing honestly with everyone, the desire to succeed is beneficial. It is a spur that drives us higher," writes Jessie, of Kentucky. That is a sane and sensible theory.

If Sad Heart of West Virginia, who has decided, wisely enough, to call herself Glad Heart, will write to Mrs. P. S. Bickford, 44 Bowery street, Mrs. Bickford thinks she has a cheerful philosophy to dispense to her that will help her to get a cheerful outlook upon life.

What about some more recipes, Mrs. Mary Pickett? We thank you for those we got.

UNIQUE POEM ON LORD'S PRAYER FOUND ON A BATTLEFIELD

A composition, into which the unknown author uniquely fitted the Lord's Prayer, was found on a battlefield in South Carolina during the civil war by a brother of Mrs. S. B. Helmer, of Kendallville, Ind. Through an old comrade and very dear friend a copy of the prized poem came into the hands of Major John W. Russell, of Denver, who loaned it to the Post. Major Russell values this composition very highly, not only because of its historic features, but also on account of its worthy and beautiful sentiment.

The original of this poem is printed on heavy satin, and is regarded as a literary curiosity. It bears the interesting date of July 4, 1823.

"Thou, to the mercy-seat our souls doth gather,
To do our duty unto Thee.....Our Father
To whom all praise, all honor, should be given,
For Thou art the great God.....Who art in heaven,
Thou, by thy wisdom, rul'st the world's whole frame,
Forever, therefore,.....Hallowed be thy name;
Let never more delays divide us from
Thy glorious grace, but let.....Thy kingdom come;
Let thy command opposed be by none,
But thy good pleasure and.....Thy will be done
And let our promptness to obey be even
The very same.....On earth as 'tis in heaven;
Then for our souls, O Lord, we also pray,
Thou would'st be pleased to.....Give us this day
The food of life, wherewith our souls are fed,
Sufficient raiment, and.....Our daily bread;
With every needful thing, do thou relieve us,
And to thy mercy, pity.....And forgive us
All our misdeeds, for him, whom thou did'st please
To make an offering for.....Our trespasses
And, forasmuch, O Lord, as we believe
That thou wilt pardon us.....As we forgive,
Let that love teach, wherewith thou dost acquaint us,
To pardon all.....Those who trespass against us;
And though, sometimes, thou find'st we have forgot
This love to thee, yet help.....And lead us not
Through soul or body's want to desperation,
Nor let earth's gain drive us.....Into temptation,
Let not the soul of any true believer,
Fall in the time of trial.....But deliver
Yea, save them from the malice of the devil,
And both in life and death, keep.....Us from evil;
Thus pray we, Lord, for that of thee, from whom
This may be had.....For thine is the kingdom,
This world is of thy work, its wondrous story
To thee belongs.....The power and the glory
And all thy wondrous works have ended never,
But will remain forever and.....Forever,
Thus, we poor creatures would confess again,
And thus would say eternally.....Amen."

Charleston, S. C., July 4, 1823.

Editors Note—This poem was sent in by H. Kleckner, an old soldier, 73 years old, to be republished on this page.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

CHEER FROM CHEROKEE GIRL

Dear M. G. R.'s—What have you all been reading these delightfully quiet days? I am going to tell you some of the books that appeal to me just now. Bryant's poems, Burns' poems, "Morning," by Riley, the Riley Love Lyrics, the Barrack-Room Ballads by Kipling and The Uncrowned King by Harold Bell Wright. I have read quite a number of his books and they are excellent. The characters are so real that we seem to have known them personally after reading of them. Maybe the book subject is worn threadbare. If so I beg pardon most humbly, but I can't help reading every spare moment that falls to my lot. I like games, too; table games in winter and in summer the good old-fashioned game of croquet. We used to play it at school and I have never found a better tonic for tired nerves and overwrought brain or flabby muscles, to this day. I therefore feel inclined to indulge when I am sometimes successful in finding others of a like mind. I sometimes feel so lonesome without horses. But walking is good exercise and sister and I are practicing every evening after hours. Walking in the face of snow, sleet or wind, or all combined is my great delight. A tame, calm day in winter usually disgusts me. This week is a record breaker for dull days and few shekels in the store. At odd times between customers I have prepared my Endeavor lesson, studied my daily readings and all the rest of the personal things that I like to do. It is nice to have a dull season for a short time, once a year anyhow. Life is all interesting and good to me and whether good or ill befall me I feel that it is God's divine hand that wills it or permits it.

"Lament who will in fruitless tears,
The speed with which the moments fly,
I sigh not over vanished years,
But watch the years that hasten by."
—Cherokee Girl.

SELFISH GRIEF DISCUSSED

Dear Peace Page Readers—I am a stranger. Will you take me in? I want to tell a Keystoner who wrote so long ago that I think she has taken the sensible side of life. Why sit down and grieve for loved ones gone? We cannot bring them back, but we can make ourselves as well as those around us miserable. Take up the thread where it was dropped for a time and fill our lives so full that we will have no time to grieve. For after all, our duty is to the living. We miss the dear ones who are gone, but we can hope to meet them in a better world. I once heard a friend say in speaking of departed ones, "They say we would not want them back, but I wish they would give us a chance once and they would see." I said to her, "They would have all their sufferings to live through again. Why prolong it?" Her reply was, "We would have the satisfaction of having them with us again." Doesn't that sound a little bit selfish? If our loved ones were ready to pass through the dark valley and fear no ill, why should we want them back? Perhaps some one will say that I have lost no loved ones or I would not be able to talk is this way. But I have. Father, mother, sisters, brothers and an 18-year-old daughter. Did I miss her? Many, many times have my arms ached to hold the little one again, but I could not find it in my heart to wish her back again. I know she is safe.—Ellen of Ohio.

SPIRIT-HELPING HOBBIES

Dear M. G. R.'s—I have often attended public gatherings and delighted in riding the merry-go-rounds, listening to the joyous strains of music, but they were nothing to compare with the sweet strain of our merry circle which has long been ringing. The hobby question has been very interesting and instructive and really seems to be inexhaustible. Anything in which we take special delight is a hobby, though I am guilty, as well as others, of having more than one. Music, flowers and poetry are the things which brighten my pathway. From these sources I daily gain fresh inspiration, which never fails to comfort and cheer. Often "when clouds shut out the blue" and my life purpose is dimmed a beautiful song of encouragement quickly dispels the shadows of doubt and fear and the music comes back into my soul far sweeter than before. There is nothing so elevating, so enobling, so uplifting to humanity as music. It has an influence for good which time can not destroy. Then again, when sad and discouraged, reading a beautiful poem by an inspired author lifts me far above the dark and dusky things of earth, up into a place where I can see clearly above the mist the goal toward which I aim. Often, when earth seems too dreary to be endured, or friends have proved untrue, flowers will bear me messages of hope. No one can long remain sad when surrounded by flowers. They lead us out into the sunshine of life. We may never reach the goal we have set for ourselves but they will at least lift us out of the rut of the everyday and bring us nearer to the sublime vision that comes to the inspired. Let us pursue our hobby, not frivolously but with earnestness. "Better pursue a frivolous trade by serious means than a sublime art frivolously." All the glorious achievements of our land were the result of hobbies which were ridden not for a short space and then cast away, but continually, patiently and perseveringly until victory and success crowned the efforts with a lasting fame. The hobby of peace is a very important one. Olive Branch's letter will certainly awaken many to a realization that peace is not universal though the message has been heralded far. Peace seems to be the watchword of the M. G. R.'s and may its echoes continue to ring until the whole world shall take up the sound and there shall be peace, sweet peace, that shall forever abide and endure.—Beula Rivers of Kentucky.

OUR COOK BOOK

Mother's Graham Gems.

Two large cups of wheat flour, two large cups of graham flour, salt, one teaspoon of soda sifted with the wheat flour. Stir up with enough buttermilk to make a stiff dough, about the stiffness of any gems. This will make 24 gems.—Mary Thomas, New York.

Oat Meal Cookies.

One cup of brown sugar, one cup of shortening, two eggs, a pinch of salt, one teaspoon of cinnamon, one cup of chopped raisins, one teaspoon of soda dissolved in seven tablespoons of sour milk, two cups of flour, two cups of rolled oats. After thoroughly stirring, drop into buttered gempans and bake. These are extra nice.—Mrs. D. A. B., Iowa.

A reader would like a recipe for the old-fashioned cornpone. Do any of the sisters have a reliable recipe?

Directions for making egg noodles when macaroni is used are desired.

A Cooking Hint.

When cooking old potatoes that look dark, pour off the water and mash them fine. Then add the cream, butter and salt. Take them in the kettle to an open door and beat them while the air is blowing in on them. They will get white and fluffy. Try them and be convinced.—Mrs. L. Doane.

BOYS AND GIRLS

A Little Chat.

Dear Readers—I have written one letter before but I did not see it in print. I am 12 years old and not four feet tall. I live in West Virginia and like it here very much. I should like to hear from Sunshine and from Earnest Meadows through The Blade. Sunshine is so jolly. My birthday comes on August 31 and I would like to hear from any girls that have a birthday on the same day. Yes, Annabel Mann, come on with your violet gathering. I have read The Blade for nearly two years and I like it better than any paper I have every read yet. I wish we might have more children's stories. Last summer I could hardly wait until I could get the paper. I wish some more West Virginia boys and girls would write to the paper. I love to read the letters from jolly boys and girls. I wish Hilarity, of Pennsylvania, would write again—Blanche Patterson, Green Bank, W. Va.

Some Riddles.

Dear People—I would have sent the riddles I promised you, before, but I have been so busy learning pieces for the last day of school and mamma has been very sick and with both of those things I neglected it.

"Black, I am much admired,
Many horses have I tired:
Tired horses, wearied men,
Guess this riddle if you can."

"Without a bridle or a saddle
Across I ride astraddle,
And those I ride by help of me,
Although most blind are made to see."

"Black when you get it,
Red when you are using it
And white after it is used."

"I have a little servant,
She has but one eye,
She does all my work
Most curious and sly.
She eats no victuals,
She drinks no drink.
Now what little servant is this, do you think?"

Pray find a word,
If you are able,
That will produce a chair
And a table.

I am sending the answers to the editor and they will be given to you after you have all tried to guess my riddles.—Marjorie Huff, N. Y.

In Love With the Country.

Dear Readers—I am a girl of 12 years. My father and mother are both dead and I live on a farm with my grandmother. We have a cow and a calf, but no horse. I am in love with the country. Here we can run races in the fields and climb trees and have a fine time generally. We live two miles from town and I go to a country school. I think every boy and girl ought to like school. For pets I have a dog named Teddy, four cats and a canary which I call Dick. I have two brothers and one sister living. My grandmother has taken The Blade for two years, and I like the Peace Page, especially the children's letters. I wrote one letter, but I suppose Mr. Waste Basket got it. Hope he will be sick when this reaches the office.—Mary L. Scott, W. Va.

SHORT AND SWEET

"I think it is a great privilege to have the opportunity of finding out what the boys and girls are doing in other parts of our great United States," is the way Dolly Dimple of Ohio feels about the Children's Department of the Peace Page.

Dessie Hartley write us about your hobby. We want to hear it.

Marguerite Bush, of Michigan, says, "I like to read boy's letters in The Blade and I wish more boys would write letters. I liked Walter Dixon's letter, but not the part about washing dishes, for my brother helps me with my dishes sometimes when I want to go away."

Peggy from Michigan, tell us more about what you think and the things you are doing. Then the letters will stop going to the "waiting basket."

Audra Carson, don't be discouraged. Some day a letter will be so good I will have to use it. Try again.

"I received a nice shower of cards and I thank you all for sending them. I have answered about 300 cards and have six cards yet to answer. I answered the oldest cards first. The first cards which I didn't answer had addresses I couldn't read. Write again and I will answer it. The Blade children know this little verse: "Do your best, your very best,
And do it every day,
Little boys and little girls,
That is the nicest way."

This letter comes from Joyce Barnes of Potter Brook, Pa.

POET'S CORNER

THE INVENTOR'S WIFE

E. T. Corbett.

It's easy to talk of the patience of Job,
Humph! Job had nothin' to try him;
Ef he'd been married to 'Bijah Brown,
folks wouldn't have dared come nigh him.
Trials indeed! Now I'll tell you what—
ef you want to be sick of your life,
Jest come and change places with me
a spell, for I'm an inventor's wife.
An sech inventions! I'm never sure,
when I take up my coffee-pot,
That 'Bijah hain't been "improvin'" it,
and it mayn't go off like a shot.
Why, didn't he make me a cradle once
that would keep itself a-rockin';
And didn't it pitch the baby out, and
wasn't his head bruised shockin'?
And there was his "Patent Peeler," too
—a wonderful thing, I'll say;
But it hed one fault—it never stopped
till the apple was peeled away.
As for locks, and clocks, and mowin'
machines, and reapers, and all sech
trash,
Why, 'Bijah's invented heaps of 'em,
but they don't bring in no cash.
Law! that don't worry him—not at all;
he's the aggravatin'est man—
He'll set in his little workshop there,
and whistle and think and plan,
Inventin' a Jews-harp to go by steam,
or a new-fangled powder horn,
While the children's goin' barefoot to
school, and the weeds is chokin' our
corn.
When 'Bijah and me kep' company he
warn't like this, you know;
Our folks all thought he was dreadful
smart—but that was years ago.
He was handsome as any pictur then,
and he had such a glib, bright way—
I never thought that a time would
come when I'd rue my weddin' day.
But when I've been forced to chop the
wood, and tend to the farm beside,
And look at 'Bijah a-settin' there, 'Ive
jest dropped down and cried.
We lost the hull of our turnip crop
while he was inventin' a gun,
But I counted it one of my marcies
when it blu'st before 'twas done.
So he turned it into a "burglar alarm."
It ought to give thieves a fright—
'Twould scare an honest man out of his
wits, ef he sot it off at night.
Sometimes I wonder ef 'Bijah's crazy,
he does sech curi'ous things.
Hev I told you about his bedstead yit?
'Twas full of wheels and springs;
It hed a key to wind it up, and a clock
face at the head,
All you did was to turn them hands,
and at any hour you said
The bed got up and shook itself, and
bounced you on the floor,
And then shet, up jest like a box, so
you couldn't sleep any more.
Wa'al 'Bijah he fixed it all complete,
and he sot it at half-past five,
But he hadn't mor'n got into it when—
dear me!, sakes alive!
Them wheels began to whiz and whir!
I heerd a fearful snap,
And there was that bedstead, with
'Bijah inside, shet up jest like a trap!
I screamed, of course, but 'twan't no
use. Then I worked the hull long
night,
A-tryin' to open the pesky thing. At
last I got in a fright;
I could hear his voice inside, and I
thought he might be dyin';
So I took a crowbar and smashed it in.
There was 'Bijah peacefully lyin',
Inventin' a way to git out agin. That
was all very well to say,
But I don't b'lieve he'd have found it
out if I'd left him in all day.
Now, sence I've told you my story, do
you wonder I'm tired of life?
Or think it strange I often wish I
warn't an inventor's wife?

SUNDAY SCHOOL INVITATION

It is not in the noisy street
That happiness is found;
It is not where the idle meet
The purest joys abound;
But where the faithful teacher stands
With firm but gentle rule,
Oh, there's the happiest place for me—
The pleasant Sunday school.

Chorus.

Come along! come without delay!
Come from every dwelling on this
holy day;
Our Sunday school is large enough,
Our teachers good and true;
So come and go along with us;
There's room enough for you.

We never mind the burning sun,
We never mind the showers;
We never mind the drifting snow
While life and health are ours;
But when the bell begins to throw
Its welcome on the air,
In spite of rain or drifting snow
You'll find us there.

The stamp that covers manhood's brow
Is made in early years;
The good or ill we're doing now
In future life appears;
And since we wish to do the right,
And mind the scripture rule,
We every boy and girl invite
To come to Sunday school.

THE LIFE BOAT

We're floating down the stream of
time,
We have not long to stay;
The stormy clouds of darkness
Will turn to brightest day.
Then let us all take courage,
For we're not left alone;
The lifeboat soon is coming
To gather the jewels home.

Chorus.

Then cheer, my brother, cheer;
Our trials will soon be o'er,
Our loved ones will meet, will meet,
Upon the golden shore;
We're pilgrims and we're strangers
here,
We're seeking a city to come,
The lifeboat soon is coming
To gather the jewels home.

Sometimes we've felt discouraged,
And thought it all in vain
For us to live a Christian life
And walk in Jesus' name.
But then we've heard the Master say,
"I'll lend a helping hand,
And if you'll only trust me
I'll guide you to that land."

The lifeboat soon is coming,
By the eye of faith I see,
As she sweeps through the waters
To rescue you and me.
And land us safely in the port
With friends we loved so dear.
"Get ready!" cries the captain.
Oh, look, she's almost here!

Yes, see her coming o'er the tide
With banners all unfurled.
She comes from heavenly ports afar,
To take us from this world.
"Aboard, aboard," the Captain cries,
"Let every pilgrim come,
And once upon the lifeboat
I'll bear you safely home."

Behold all things are ready now,
The bells begin to ring,
The Captain stands upon the prow
And all the pilgrims sing.
The breeze has filled the canvas,
The waters rush and foam,
For we're upon the lifeboat,
And on our journey home.

Far out upon the widening seas
Our Captain steers the way,
And yonder in the eastern skies
We see the gleaming day.
Oh, yes, we see the distant shore,
We hear the ransomed sing,
And every breeze that comes this way
The sweetest odors brings.

Oh, wondrous joy, we're home at last,
We've reached the golden shore,
And here we'll live and sing and praise
And shout forever more.
We're welcomed by our Savior here,
And friends and loved ones come,
While angel throngs and ransomed
saints
All bid us welcome here.

ROLL ON, THOU MIGHTY OCEAN

Dr. J. B. Herbert.

Roll on, thou mighty ocean;
And as the billows flow,
Bear messengers of mercy
To every land below.
Arise ye gales and waft them
Safe to the destined shore,
That man may sit in darkness
And death's deep shade no more.

O thou eternal Ruler,
Who holdest in Thine arm
The tempests of the ocean,
Protect them from all harm.
Oh, be Thy presence with them,
Wherever they may be,
Though far from us who love them
Oh, be they still with Thee.

OH, THOU WHO DRIEST THE MOURNERS' TEAR

"He healeth the broken in heart and bindeth up their wounds."—Psalm 147:3.

Oh Thou who driest the mourner's tear
How dark this world would be,
If, when deceived and wounded here,
We could not fly to Thee.
The friends who in our sunshine live,
When winter comes are flown,
And he who has but tears to give
Must weep those tears alone.
But Thou wilt heal that broken heart,
Which like the plants that throw
Their fragrance from the wounded part
Breathes sweetness out of woe.

When joy no longer soothes or cheers,
And e'en the hope that strews
A moment's sparkle o'er our tears
Is dimmed and vanished, too,
Oh, who would bear life's stormy doom
Did not Thy wing of love
Come brightly wafting through the gloom,
Our peace branch from above?
Then sorrow, touched by Thee grows bright
With more than rapture's ray,
As darkness shows us worlds of light
We never saw by day!

WHEN GRANDMAMMA IS GONE

V. P. Bliss.

In her old armchair she's sitting,
As in days of long ago,
While she's knitting, knitting, knitting,
Gently rocking to and fro;
And a darkening thought steals o'er me
Like a shadow o'er the lawn,
Of the lonely days before me,
After Grandmamma is gone.

Chorus.

Oh, when Grandmamma is gone,
Oh, when Grandmamma is gone,
And her prayers and tears and toils for us are o'er,
Who will cheer us day by day,
All along our weary way
To the beautiful, everlasting shore?

Silvered locks beneath the border
Of her snow white cap I see,
Through a glass, though dimly, fondly
Falls her loving gaze on me;
On the high old-fashioned bureau
Lies the choicest Book she's known,
Who will turn its sacred pages
After Grandmamma is gone?

Years ago a dear companion
Promised her, a blushing bride,
"To protect, to love and cherish,
E'en 'till death should them divide."
E'en 'till death should them divide."
Summer roses long have blown,
They will bloom above another,
After Grandmamma is gone.

O'er the hills the sun is setting,
And the twilight shadows come,
Still she's waiting, waiting, waiting,
Till the Master calls her home.
Though I weep for friends departed,
While they're going, one by one,
I shall have one more in heaven
After Grandmamma is gone.

A PARODY ON YOUNG SOLDIERS

Oh! were you ne'er a fisherman,
And did you never seine,
And feel the swelling of the heart
You ne'er will feel again?

Did you never meet far down the creek
With corks and lines so gay,
While the cricket in your pocket
Sang fish, fish away?

It seems to me but yesterday,
Nor scarce so long ago,
Since off I started for the lake,
A fishing for to go.

I put a cricket on my hook,
Far out in my canoe,
When lo! straightway did something bite
Like fish are wont to do.

Whizzing went my line around,
The pole seemed double bent;
Methinks I've caught a whale
So all my strength I bent
And out I pulled—a tadpole!

THE MIDNIGHT HOUR

'Tis midnight hour and sweet repose
Has hushed the weary world to sleep.
The straying bee sheltered 'neath the rose
Her nightly vigils keep.

Chorus.

Then sleep no more though round thy heart,
Some tender dreams may idly play
For midnight song with magic art,
Shall chase the dream away.

'Tis midnight hour and the moon shines bright,
The dew-drops sparkle 'neath her ray,
The twinkling stars their trembling light
Like beauteous eyes display.

'Tis midnight hour from flower to flower
The wayward zephyr floats along,
Or lingering near some shady bower
To hear the night-bird's song.

The Cottage by the Sea is a poem requested by a reader.

HOW GIRLS MAY AVOID PERIODIC PAINS

The Experience of Two Girls Here Related For The Benefit of Others.

Rochester, N. Y.—"I have a daughter 13 years old who has always been very healthy until recently when she complained of dizziness and cramps every month, so bad that I would have to keep her home from school and put her to bed to get relief.

"After giving her only two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound she is now enjoying the best of health. I cannot praise your Compound too highly. I want every good mother to read what your medicine has done for my child."—Mrs. RICHARD N. DUNHAM, 311 Exchange St., Rochester, N.Y.

Stoutsville, Ohio.—"I suffered from headaches, backache and was very irregular. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and before I had taken the whole of two bottles I found relief. I am only sixteen years old, but I have better health than for two or three years. I cannot express my thanks for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I had taken other medicines but did not find relief."—Miss CORA B. FOSNAUGH, Stoutsville, Ohio, R.F.D., No. 1.

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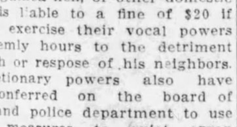

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TOWN BOUND TO BE QUIET

Nyack to Suppress Crowing Roosters and Organ Grinders.

Nyack, N. Y., June 14.—Noiseless town is the ideal the board of trustees of this city intend to realize if it is within the range of possibility. The latest ukase of the city fathers which has thrown consternation into the commuting populace, provides that the owner of any dog, cat, goat, rooster, guinea hen, or other domestic animal is liable to a fine of $20 if his pets exercise their vocal powers at unseemly hours to the detriment of health or respose of his neighbors.

Discretionary powers also have been conferred on the board of health and police department to use drastic measures to quiet organ grinders, itinerant musicians or hucksters who disturb the peace of Nyack's summer visitors.

SOMEBODY WON A VICTORY

But Whether Turks or Italians, Take Your Choice.

London, June 14.—The Turkish troops and their Arabs allies won a big victory at Homs, according to a news agency correspondent in Tripoli, who says that large numbers of Italians were left dead on the field, while the Turkish casualities were only 50 killed and 150 wounded.

The battle lasted seven hours, when the Italians after being routed left several cannons and quantities of rifles and ammunition as well as stores in the hands of the victorious Turks.

Here's the Opposite.

Horus, June 14.—In a fierce battle between a combined force of Turkish soldiers and Arab forces and the Italian troops at Lebda, near Tripoli city, the Turkish forces were defeated and retreated, leaving 421 dead soldiers on the battle field. The Italians lost 31 men killed and 51 wounded.

WON'T HAVE A VICTORY STOLEN BY "UNBURIED DEAD," SAYS ROOSEVELT

As the Weekly Blade goes to press the Republican national convention is getting under way at Chicago, with a prolonged and vigorous fight among the probabilities. Both Roosevelt and Taft adherents claim sufficient strength to control, but the result is problematical. The one best bet is that if Colonel Roosevelt is defeated as a result of the theft of delegates by the national committee, he will be a candidate for President anyway.

Chicago, June 18.—Col. Roosevelt addressed a wildly cheering crowd Monday night in the Auditorium theatre, and told those there assembled just how he intended to make his fight.

That the colonel will fight, no one who heard or saw him could doubt. All the fire in his best fighting days was in his eyes, the light of battle gleamed from his teeth and his arms swung in jerky unison with the sentences he thundered over the footlights.

Everyone the fire marshals would let pass the doors was in the theater. And everyone there seemed to enjoy the show. The colonel said nothing he has not gone over several times in recent statements, but the fact that he himself was saying it, that he stood there in flesh and blood, a living promise of trouble on the morrow, was enough to send enthusiasm mounting high in that politics mad crowd.

Bolt Is Not Likely.

Some present thought the colonel intimated he would bolt when he said the men "fraudulently put upon the temporary roll by the dishonest action of the majority of the national committee must not be allowed to vote on their own cases or to vote on one another's."

But it appeared certain from other things Col. Roosevelt said that if there is to be a bolt, it is a long way off and will come only after every expedient of strategy and parliamentary practice has been exhausted by trained and resourceful fighters. He gave plain indication that his men will fight to the end through all the parliamentary channels open to them before taking any radical step.

The colonel also said the delegates whose selection he contests must not vote in the organization of the convention or upon the settlement of the contests, and made it clear that he would resist it.

The throng the colonel faced jammed the huge building. Reaching far to the rear, to the last line of seats, and to the top of the topmost balcony were solid rows of men and women; delegates from every part of the country, Roosevelt leaders and a host of privates in the Roosevelt army. They gave the ex-President a mighty welcome.

His hearers were in fighting mood. They cheered him as he denounced his opponents and shouted to him: "Go at them, Teddy;" "Knock out the steam roller;" "Hit them again."

Long before Roosevelt reached the Auditorium every seat was taken. Outside the building were thousands who were unable to gain admission. Two hundred policemen held them back.

What Happened in Ohio.

"Let me give you two striking illustrations of how Mr. Taft's theory of government of the people by a 'representative part' of the people actually turns out to be a practice. In Ohio a primary was held for the district delegates; but the Taft managers who had control of the state central committee refused our request that there should also be a primary vote for the delegates at large. At the primary I beat Mr. Taft by 47,000, in a vote which was about 80 per cent of that polled at the last election for governor. It was an overwhelming repudiation of Mr. Taft by the plain people, by the rank and file of the Republican party of Ohio. But this did not affect the state convention. Mr. Taft was not above sending an appeal to his leaders in the state convention begging them to give him the vote anyhow in spite of the way in which he had been repudiated at the polls. In that convention the county in which the city of Cleveland stands had some 50 delegates. That county had gone against Mr. Taft about three to one; he had even run behind Mr. La Follette. His repudiation by the people of the county had been so complete that it is to me literally incomprehensible how any man with any pretensions to honorable feeling could fail to accept the verdict. But Mr. Taft's lieutenants, headed by Senator Burton, undertook to steal from the people their right to deliver what verdict they chose. Their task was no more reputable than any form of burglary, and was far more damaging to the community than burglary. They were successful. They succeeded in getting from the city of Cleveland, which had repudiated Mr. Taft three to one at the polls, a delegation of politicians which was 10 to one in his favor. This delegation turned the scale at the state convention and earned Mr. Taft's effusive gratitude by stealing for him from the people of Ohio the six delegates at large. He was not entitled to these delegates. The people of Ohio who were defrauded in his interest, were entitled to them. The people were cheated out of their rights because they were misrepresented by the convention. Mr. Taft asked the Ohio state convention to misrepresent the people and it did misrepresent the people.

Saw the Bitterness.

"When I undertook this contest I was well aware of the intense bitterness my re-entry into politics would cause. I knew that the powers that prey would oppose me with tenfold the bitterness they would show in opposing any other progressive candidate, simply because they do not fear any other progressive candidate, whereas they greatly fear me. I knew also that they would, directly or indirectly, influence very many men who pride themselves upon belonging to and indeed typifying what they regard as the educated and respectable classes. But it has been to me a matter of melancholy concern to see the effect that these influences have produced upon so many men in the northeast, especially in cities like New York, Boston and Philadelphia, who lead lives that are on the whole rather pleasant, and rather soft, and who are free from all possibility of the pressure of actual want. It has been a matter of concern to me to see how bitter and irrational has been the opposition to us among a very large proportion of these men, the men who are to be found in the most noted clubs, in the center of big business, and in the places especially resorted to by those whose chief desires are for ease and pleasure.

"We have with us a small per cent of the heads of the great corporations and of great corporation lawyers, including, I believe, almost every man of either class sufficiently high-minded and far-sighted to see that in the long run privilege spells destruction, not only to the class harmed by it, but to the class possessing it. We welcome the presence of these men. Every honest man, whatever his fortune, should be our ally."

OHIO FIELD CROPS GET POOR START

If the June report of the Ohio department of agriculture accurately reflects conditions, farmers of the state are in for a bad year. The yield of wheat is estimated at slightly more than 7,000,000 bushels, against 31,000,000 bushels last season. It is announced that corn is in the worst shape in years, owing to late planting, seed rotting in the fields, poor seed, chinch bugs and a large acreage yet to be planted.

Farmers from all parts of the state have reported the hay outlook promising, but the state department says the yield will be short. Oats prospects, according to the department, are 95 per cent of normal, though dry weather in the last few weeks is said to have caused some damage. The following is from the regular June state report:

Ohio's 1912 wheat production will be the lowest in a number of years. Present prospect indicates that the average production per acre will be less than 7 bushels. Under normal conditions general state average production per acre should be 15 bushels. Not only will the production per acre be low, but the report shows that 44 per cent of the original area seeded last fall has been abandoned. This leaves but 1,079,894 acres remaining and as many fields are in such poor condition that they will not pay for harvesting, the area will show a furtehr decline from the acreage above quoted. Many of these fields were left standing on account of the high priced grass seed sown with the wheat, and will be cut for hay. The total harvest will not far exceed 7,000,000 bushels. In 1911 the total wheat production was 31,092,382 bushels. The present average price of wheat per bushel is 77c. Following we quote some of Ohio's lowest wheat productions per acre: 1866, 8½ bu.; 1875, 9 bu.; 1884, 10 bu.; 1895, 12 bu.; 1896, 8½ bu.; 1900, 6 bu.

Oats prospects is satisfactory, being estimated at 95 per cent, based upon ing to poor seed and some rotting of seed. Dry weather during the past three weeks has retarded its growth and some fields are showing yellow spots.

Corn planting is late. A large acreage remains to planted. Many early planted fields are being replanted owing to poor seed and some rotting of seed. Correspondents note damage by chinch bugs.

The hay crop will be short, last season's drouth killing many new meadows, and some of the old meadows are now overrun with white top and sorrel.

Owing to the price of feed, pigs are scarce. Many farmers are selling off their hogs, due to cholera scare.

Generally, fruit prospects are good. In some localities apples are dropping badly.

REBEL FORAGING EMBITTERS

Mexicans Indignant at Devastation Wrought by Revolutionists.

At General Huerta's Federal Headquarters, Santa Rosalia, Mex., June 13.—Indignant at the devastation of the rebels on their northward retreat, residents of this district have become bitter against the revolutionists, and as a consequence General Huerta could have thousands of recruits for the asking. This section had been stripped of provisions, horses and staples which isolated farmers had provided for themselves with difficulty. At Conchos, two stations north of here on the Mexican Central, the rebels have just taken 36 tons of high grade silver ore, valued at about $30,000, and three tons of medium grades silver metal. The silver was owned by the Naica Mining Co., and the rebels are reported by federals scouts to have gone to Chihuahua en route to Juarez to convert their booty into coin.

LETS GO HEAVY BROADSIDE AT ROBBER POLITICIANS

Chicago, June 18.—Col. Roosevelt, in his speech at the auditorium Monday evening, said, in part, as follows:

"My friends and fellow citizens: I address you as my fellow Republicans, but I also and primarily address you as fellow Americans, fellow citizens, for this has now become much more than an ordinary party fight. The issue is both simpler and larger than that involved in the personality of any man, or that involved in any factional or in any ordinary party contest. We are standing for the great fundamental rights upon which all successful free government must be based. We are standing for elementary decency in politics. We are fighting for honesty against naked robbery; and where robbery is concerned the all-important question is not the identity of the men robbed, but the crime itself.

Not a Personal Matter.

"As far as Mr. Taft and I are personally concerned it little matters what the fate of either may be. But with Mr. Taft's acquescence or by his direction, and in his interest, h's followers have raised an issue which is all important to this country. It is not a partisan issue; it is more than a political issue; it is a great moral issue. If we condone political theft, if we do not resent the kinds of wrong and injustice that injuriously affect the whole nation, not merely our Democratic form of government, but our civilization itself can endure. If the methods adopted by the national committee are approved by the convention which is about to assemble, a great crime will have been committed. The triumph of such proceedings at the moment would mean the wreck of the Republican party; and if such proceedings become habitual, it would mean the wreck of popular government. The actions of the Taft leaders in the national committee, taken with the active aid of Mr. Taft's private secretary and of one of Mr. Taft's cabinet officers are monstrous, and they should be indignantly condemned by the moral sentiment of the whole country. Tonight we come together to protest against a crime which strikes straight at the heart of every principle of political decency and honesty, a crime which represents treason to the people, and the ursurpation of the sovereignty of the people by irresponsible political bosses, inspired by the sinister influences of moneyed privilege.

"We here in this hall are engaged not only in a fight for the rights of every decent Republican we are engaged in a fight for the rights of every decent American, whatsoever his party may be. And, oh my friends, for one thing at least we should be profoundly grateful. We are more fortunate than our fathers in that there is no slightest tinge of sectionalism in the fight we are now waging. The principles for which we stand are as vital for the south as for the north, for the east as for the west. We make our appeal to all honest, farsighted and patriotic Americans, no matter where they may dwell.

"When in February last I made up my mind that it was my duty to enter this fight, it was after long and careful deliberation. I had become convinced that Mr. Taft had definitely and completely abandoned the cause of the people and had surrendered himself wholly to the biddings of the professional political bosses and of the great privileged interests standing behind them. I had also become convinced that unless I did make the fight it could not be made at all, and that Mr. Taft's nomination would come to him without serious opposition. The event has justified both my beliefs.

Worse Than Theft.

"Among the national committeemen who have taken part in this conspiracy there are a number of men who, in the ordinary relations of life, are doubtless decent and reputable. Probably these men excuse themselves to themselves for what they are now doing on the ground that they are not committing what the law recognizes as a crime. It may well be doubted whether, on the whole, our country does not suffer more from the misdeeds of men who recognize as binding on their consciences only the obligations of law honesty than it suffers from the misdeeds of actual criminals. Men like Messrs. Crane, of Massachusetts, Brooker, of Connecticut, and Nagel, of Missouri, who trail behind their bolder associates such as Messrs. Penrose, Murphy and Mulvane, are doubtless genuinely shocked at the misconduct of a defaulting bank cashier or at the action of some small election official who, on election day, falsifies the returns.

"Yet the wrong to the American people, the damage to the country by such action as these national committeemen have taken, in deliberately seeking to nullify and overthrow the will of the people legitimately expressed as to their choice for president, is infinitely greater than the wrong done by the tempted cashier or the bribed election official.

Seven Out of Eight for T. R.

"One thousand and seventy-eight men are to meet here in convention to decide the future of the Republican party. At least seven out of eight of these among them who really represent the people are against the nomination of Mr. Taft. It is the duty of all of them, their first duty, to throw out of the convention every man fraudulently seated there by the national committee. The fraudulent Taft delegates whom the national committee seated, for instance, from California, from Washington, from Indiana, from Kentucky, from Michigan, from Arizona, from Alabama, from Texas, represent nothing but the deliberate attempt by certain discredited bosses to upset the free and honest expression of the people's will.

"There never has been a clearer line up than this between the plain people of the country on the one side and on the other the powers that prey, the representatives of special privilege in the world of business and their tools and instruments in the world of politics. There can be no compromise in such a contest. It is natural that the representatives of special privilege, who know that special privilege cannot continue if the people really rule should resort unblushingly to every kind of trickery and dishonesty in order to perpetuate their hold upon the party, and should be eager callously to destroy the party if necessary to prevent its being controlled by its rank and file. But for this very reason we feel we have a right solemnly to appeal to all honest men to stand with us on what has now become a naked issue of right and wrong. There can be no yielding, so flinching on our part. We have the people behind us overwhelmingly. We are warring against bossism, against privilege social and industrial, we are warring for the elemental virtues of honesty and decency, of fair dealing as between man and man; we are warring to save the Republican party; and the only reward for which we ask is to put our party in such shape that it shall be of the highest possible service to the people of the United States.

AGREE TO BE AS STRANGERS

Husband and Wife Sign Contract to Live Apart.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 14.-After living together for 10 years, Isaac and Elizabeth Huffman, husband and wife, have decided to separate, and as neither intends to marry again they have signed a separation agreement which they drew themselves and which they have filed in the office of the recorder of deeds. They agree to remain apart for ever. The husband agrees to let his wife live wherever she pleases. He relinquishes any claim to property that she now has or may acquire.

The woman agrees that she will never call on her husband for support and will not contract any debts for which he may be liable. She agrees not to claim any of his money and declares she will treat him as if he were a stranger.

NO MORE PICTURE BRIDES

Photos Won't Let Jap Girls Into Country.

San Francisco, Cal., June 14.—There will be no more "picture brides" from Japan.

Announcement was made here today that a ruling had been received from Secretary Nagel, of the department of commerce and labor, sustaining the recent action of the immigration board here in detaining a number of Japanese women whose only profo of marriage was their likeness to photographs exhibited by their "husbands." Nearly 90 per cent of the Japanese women who come to this country pass in as "picture brides." Those who oppose their entry maintain that many of them are imported for immoral purposes.

Roosevelt Thursday, but was expected to reach Toledo Friday noon. His failure to arrive here and the announcement that Mr. Roosevelt would start for Chicago Friday evening makes it possible that Mr. Brown will accompany the colonel on his westward journey.

YOUNG MOTHERS

Do Not Neglect Baby's Skin

In the promotion of permanent skin and hair health, and in the prevention and treatment of minor skin troubles, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are unrivaled.

Sold everywhere. Sample of each free, with 32-p. book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. 14N, Boston.

THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., June 18.—Rains in Oklahoma, where harvesting is on, contributed the main bullish support to wheat early today. Higher cables were also an uplifting factor. Crop reports from most European countries, Russia included, are generally favorable. Toledo wheat prices in the first half hour were unchanged to ¼c higher, July opening steady at $1.12¼.

Weakness continued the rest of the day. Cash closed ¾c down at $1.11½. July ⅞c off at $1.11⅝, and September ¾c lower at $1.12½.

Poor cash demand and liberal receipts offset backward crop conditions in corn. The local market opened rather firm, with July unchanged at 74½c and December ⅜c higher at 63⅝c.

Corn at the close was unchanged to ½c lower.

Oats gained about ¼c early in the session. Crop conditions continue favorable. It is generally believed that the prevailing cool weather has been favorable rather than hurtful to the growing plants. July started at 50½c.

Clover seed showed a loss of 5c on the call. October opening at $10.05 and December at $9.95.

TOLEDO.

			Low. June 18.	Close. June 17.
Wheat—Open.	High.			
Cash	1.12¼	1.12½	1.11½	1.12¾
July	1.12¼	1.12½	1.11⅜	1.12¼
Sept.	1.13½	1.13⅝	1.12½	1.13¼
Dec.	1.14⅞	1.15	1.14	1.14⅝
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	76	76½
July	74½	....	73⅝	74¼
Sept.	74	....	73½	73⅝
Dec.	63⅝	....	63¼	63½
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	54¾	55
July	50½	50⅝	50½	50⅝
Sept.	41½	....	41¾	41½
Dec.	42½	....	42	42¼
Clover Seed—				
Oct.	10.05	....	10.05	10 10
Dec.	9.95	....	9.95	10.00
Rye—				
No. 2	....	....	92	92
Alsike—				
Aug.	....	....	10.00	9.60
Timothy—				
Aug.	....	....	4.80	4.80
Sept.	....	....	3.95	3.90
Oct.	....	....	3.85	3.80
Dec.	....	....	3.90	3.85

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
July	1.06⅜	....	1.05⅝	1.06⅛
Sept.	1.04¼	1.05⅛	1.03⅝	1.04⅝
Dec.	1.06⅜	1.06⅛	1.04⅛	1.06⅛
Corn—				
July	72⅝	72½	71¾	72⅛
Sept.	71⅜	71⅞	71	71⅜
Dec.	62⅜	62⅝	62⅛	62⅛
Oats—				
July	49	....	48	48¼
Sept.	40⅝	....	....	40¼
Dec.	41⅜	....	....	40⅞

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—				
July	1.04⅜	....	1.03¾	1.03¾
Sept.	1.03⅝	....	1.02⅝	1.03⅝

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
July	....	....	1.09⅞	1.10⅝
Sept.	....	....	1.03⅝	1.04⅜

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
July	....	....	1.10⅜	1.14¼
Sept.	....	....	1.04⅜	1.05

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
July	18.55	18.70	18.60	18.50
Sept.	18.85	19.06	18.80	18.92	18.80
Lard—				
July	10.90	....	....	10.92	10.15
Sept.	11.05	12.15	....	10.12	10.05
Oct.	11.17	11.22	....	11.20	11.12
Ribs—				
July	10.45	10.50	....	10.47	10.40
Sept.	10.57	....	....	10.57	10.57

New York Stocks.

New York, June 18, 1912.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atl. Coast Line	141	141	141	141
Am. Loco. com	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co	130½	130¾	128⅝	130
Atchison	106⅜	106½	106¾	106½
Am. Car & F. Co	58¼	58¼	58½	58½
Anaconda	43⅝	43¾	43⅝	43⅝
Amal. Copper	85¼	85¾	84⅞	85⅝
Am. Smelters	84⅝	84⅝	84	84½
Am. Tel. & Tel	145⅞	145⅞	145⅝	145⅞
Am. Cotton Oil	51½	51½	51½	51½
Am. Beet Sugar	74⅝	74⅝	73	74½
Balt. & Ohio	108	108	107⅞	107⅞
Brjn R. Trans	87⅞	87⅞	87⅜	87⅝
Chicago & G. W	17½	17¾	17½	17¾
Canadian Pac	264½	264⅝	264½	264⅝
Colorado Fuel	31¾	31¾	31	31
Ches. & Ohio	77	77	77	77
Consolidated Gas	141	141¾	140	140¾
Can common	84½	84¾	84½	38⅝
Can pfd.	115⅜	115⅜	115⅛	115⅛
Chino Copper	34½	34½	34¼	34⅞
Corn Product com	15¾	15¾	15¼	15⅜
Erie com	24¼	24¼	24⅛	24⅛
Erie 1st pfd	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼
Ill. Central	127	127	127	127
Int. Harvester com	119	119	119	191
Interborough com	20	20¾	20	20⅝
Interborough pfd	57⅝	57⅝	57½	57⅝
Lehigh Valley	171½	171¾	170⅝	171¾
Louis & Nash	157	157½	157	157¾
Missouri Pacific	37½	37½	36⅝	37
Mex. Pit	68	68⅜	68	68⅛
Miami	28	28⅜	28	28⅜
Nor. Pacific	119½	119¾	119	119¾
North Am. Co.	82¼	82¼	82⅜	82¼
N. Y. Central	118	118⅜	118	118⅜
N. & W. com	111⅜	111⅝	111¼	111⅜
Ont. & Western	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34⅝
Penn. Ry.	123⅝	123⅞	123⅜	123⅝
People's Gas Co.	113½	113½	113½	113½
Ray Con's	20⅝	21	20⅝	21
Reading com.	165⅝	165⅞	164⅝	165⅝
Rock Island	25	25	24⅝	25
So. Pac.	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛
So. Ry. Pref.	74½	74½	74⅜	74½
St. Paul	103⅛	103⅛	103	103
Southern Pacific	109⅝	109⅝	109	109
Sloss Shef. com.	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
Texas Oil Co.	112½	114⅝	112½	114
Texas Pacific	23	....	23	23
Union Pacific	168⅜	168⅜	167⅜	168⅜
Un. Pac. Con. 4s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
U. S. Steel	69¼	69¼	68⅝	69⅛
U. S. Steel pfd.	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. Steel 5's	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝
U. S. Rubber com.	63⅜	63⅞	63⅜	63⅞
Utah Copper	64	64	63⅝	63⅞
Virginia Chem.	47¾	48	47¾	48
Wabash com.	7	7	5¼	5⅜
Wabash pfd.	18⅜	18⅜	14⅜	15⅜
Western Union	82½	82½	82½	82½

Money and Stocks.

New York, June 18.—(Wall Street)—Price changes were nominal at the opening of today's stock market, with a minimum of trading. The active stocks had a steady undertone, and a one point advance in Texas company was the only feature.

No changes of note occurred in the first hour, which was marked by the dullness attendant upon news impending developments. Such a slight trend as the market evinced was mainly downward.

A reactionary trend was shown in the early stages of today's stock market, although the reversal was not very pronounced except in the specialties. Practically concerted notices and other developments, including the forthcoming investigation of the anthracite companies, were the dominant factors, while the lack of business and absence of leadership were contributing causes. Rumored war among the sugar refiners was reflected in weakness of the shares. Wabash preferred was heavy also. Consolidated Gas and American Tobacco, Texas company was up almost 3 points and Mexican Petroleum 1. Bonds were steady.

Toledo Live Stock.

Hog receipts were light and the market ruled strong. Local packers bought sparingly. Quality ruled fair. Close was steady. Other lines were unchanged.

Hogs—Selected heavies, $7.35@7.45; good mediums, $7.35@7.45; heavy Yorkers, $7.30@7.35; light Yorkers, $7.00@7.25; good mixed, $7.40; bulk of sales, $7.40; good pigs, $6.00@6.75; stags and roughs, $5.00@6.50.

Cattle—Prime steers, 1,250 and up, $8.50; good to choice, $7.50@8.00; good fat, 1,050 to 1,200, $6.50@7.50; fair to good, 900 to 1,100, $6.00@6.50; common and light steers, $5.00@6.00; choice fat cows, $5.50@6.00; fair to good cows, $5.00@5.50; common cows, $3.50@5.00; canners and cutters, $2.50@3.50; prime export bulls, $5.50@6.50; good butcher bulls, $5.00@5.50; fair to good bolognas, $4.50@5.00; common, $4.00@4.50; choice fat heifers, $6.50@7.00; fair to good heifers, $5.50@8.00; common and light heifers, $4.00@5.00; good to choice feeding steers, $5.00@5.50; fair to good feeders, $4.50@5.00; stockers, good to choice, $4.00@4.50; stockers, common to fair, $3.50@4.00; milkers and springers, $25@60.

Veal Calves—Choice to extra, $8.00@8.50; fair to good, $7.00@8.00; common to light, $6.00@6.50; heavy and fed, $4.00@5.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5.00@5.50; good to choice mixed, $4.00@4.50; fair to good, $5.00@8.50; culls and common, $2.00@2.50; clipped lambs, $4.00@7.00; yearlings, $4.00@5.00; choice lambs, $5.00@8.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, June 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; market shade lower, steady; beeves, $6.10@9.40; Texas steers, $6.00@8.20; western steers, $6.50@8.25; stockers and feeders, $4.25@6.75; cows and heifers, $2.90@8.25; calves, $5.50@8.25. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market strong, 5c above yesterday's average; light, $6.90@7.32½; mixed, $6.95@7.07½; heavy, $6.95@7.40; rough, $6.95@7.15; pigs, $5.00@6.75; bulk of sales, $7.25@7.35. Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; market slow, generally steady; native, $3.15@5.25; western, $3.50@5.25; yearlings, $4.75@7.00; lambs, native, $4.25@7.75; western, $4.50@7.75, spring lambs, $5.25@9.10.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., June 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 350; market steady. Veals—Receipts, 150; market active, $4.50@8.25. Hogs—Receipts, 3,200; market slow; heavy, $7.60@7.65; mixed, $7.55@7.60; yorkers, $7.10@7.55; pigs, $6.90@7.00; roughs, $6.50@6.60; stags, $5.00@6.00; dairies, $7.25@7.30. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 800; market active and steady, unchanged.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, June 18.—Cattle—Receipts, none. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; market steady; heavy yorkers, $7.55; light yorkers, $7.30; pigs, $7.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; market steady; top sheep, $5.15; yearlings, $7.25; top lambs, $8.00. Calves—Receipts, 500; top, $8.00.

Toledo Produce.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1 lb. prints, 26½@27c; solid pack, 25½@26c.

Process Butter—Per 30 lb. tubs, 24c; rolls and prints, 25c; dairy, prime, 25c; packing stock, 19c; oleo, 17@21c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 15@16c; New York state, 15c; brick, 16c; limburger, 18@20c; Swiss, domestic, 22c; imported, 32c.

Eggs—Candled, fresh, 21c; current receipts, 19c.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.50@2.50.

Strawberries—24-qt. crate, $1.75@2.25.

Cherries—Bu., $2.75; 24-pt. crate, $2.00.

Oranges—Cal., $2.75@3.25.

Pineapples—Florida, 12, 16 and 21 sizes, $3.50; 30, $3.00; 36 and 42 size, $2.75.

Lemons—California, $4.50.

Limes—100, $1.50.

Dates—Fard, lb., 10c.

Watermelons—Florida Watsons, 28@30c.

Cal. Cantaloupes—Box of 54, $4.00@4.50.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 9½@10c; heavy and rough, 8½@9c; calves, 11c.

Chickens, live, 12@12½c; broilers, 30c.

Yearling lambs, 12@15c; sheep, 5@7c; Easter lambs, 14@16½c.

Steer beef, 11¼@11¾c; cow beef, 6@9c.

Heifers—7@10c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, June 18.—Butter—Creamery extras, 27½@28c; prints, 28½@29c; firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 25@25½c; process extras, 26@26½c; process firsts, 25@25½c; prints, 1c extra; dairy fancy, 25@26c; choice, 24@25c; packing stock, No. 1, 18½@19c; No. 2, 17½@18c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, current receipts, 19c. Potatoes—Jobbing, best grades, old, domestic, $1.00; store, $1.10; Virginia Cobblers, $3.90@4.10 a barrel.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, June 18.—Butter—Market steady; creameries, 23@25c; dairies, 21@24c. Eggs—Market firm; receipts, 22,478 cases; at mark, cases included, 15½@16½c; ordinary firsts, 16c; firsts, 17½c. Cheese—Market steady; daisies, 14@14¼c; twins, 13½@13¾c; young Americas, 14¼@14½c; long horns, 14@14¼c. Potatoes—Market easy; receipts, old, 17 cars; new, 30 cars; old, $1.05@1.10; new, $1.40@1.50. Poultry—Alive, steady; turkeys, 12c; chickens, 12c; springs, 25@30c. Veal, steady at 8@12c.

New York Produce.

New York, June 18.—Cheese, firm and unchanged; receipts, 4,179 boxes. Eggs, steady; receipts, 30,098 cases. State, Pennsylvania and nearby henery whites, fancy large, new laid, 26c; do selected whites, 23@25c. Poultry, dressed, easy; western broilers, 28@35c; fowls, 13@15½c; turkeys, 13@26c. Flour quiet. Wheat, opening firm on rains in harvesting section; wheat dropped ¼c on prediction for clear weather; July, $1.13¼@1.13 9-16. Pork, steady. Beef, steady. Lard, steady; middle west, $10.60@10.70. Raw sugar, steady; Muscovado, 89 test, 3.36c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.86c; molasses, 89 test, 3.11c; refined, quiet. Petroleum, steady. Molasses, steady. Hay, quiet. Hides, steady. Leather, firm.

Cotton.

New York, June 18.—Cotton futures opened steady; July, 11.30c; August, 11.40c; September, 11.45c; October, 11.56c; November, 11.55c bid; December, 11.66c; January, 11.64c; March, 11.76c; May, 11.81c bid.

The cotton market opened steady at a decline of 6 to 9 points in response to lower Liverpool cables, favorable weather reports and a renewal of yesterday's realizing or selling for a reaction. Offerings were very well taken around the increasing figures by trade buying and covering by recent sellers, however, and while the weather outlook was considered favorable the market rall

LORDS TO GREET THEIR NEXT KING

Prince of Wales to Appear Before Peers Formally on His Majority.

London, June 15.—A week from tomorrow the Prince of Wales will reach his majority and will become the legal heir to the throne, entitled to reign in person should his father die.

The young prince, who has been spending some weeks in Paris, will have returned to London before his 18th birthday, and one of his first official acts will be to make his appearance in the house of lords. Work has actually begun on the parliamentary mantle he is to wear on that occasion. The principal ornament will be five bars of ermine, with gold lace to each. The queen will witness her oldest son's first appearance in the upper house, while state etiquette forbids the presence of the king, whose feelings might be hurt by the official ceremony proving that he is no longer quite indispensable, a successor being ready to step into his place.

The king, however, is busy dealing with the composition of the young prince's household, which will be put on a new footing.

Tutor to Be Dismissed.

It is understood that Mr. Hansell, who is now with the prince in Paris, will on that date retire from the formal charge of his studies, and will afterward concern himself with the completion of the education of the younger princes. He will, however, accompany his royal highness to his own alma mater, Magdalen College, when he is admitted as a student of the University of Oxford at Michaelmas. There is to be a "governor," who will deal with the more important matters, and will not undertake the minor duties or correspondence.

The private secretary will be established for some time to come at Buckingham palace. Here all accounts will be kept and his revenues from the duchy of Cornwall, which are not controlled by the council of the duchy after they have been paid over, will be administered on the prince's behalf under the general supervision of the king.

A tutor will be allowed to him at Magdalen and the main duty of this professor will be to continue the prince's studies in law and general history. He is to keep his terms at the Inner Temple in due course and will qualify for the bar. But this will go on at the same time as the varsity course and there will be no need for the royal student to reside constantly in town while he is doing his new "grind."

These and other members of the prince's retinue will form a separate staff and will be under the general direction of the governor, who will act as paymaster to the prince's household.

Paris Disappointed in Him.

Prince Edward is still rather a disappointment to the Parisians. He is so shy and good. A grievance is that he will drink nothing but water. He gets up at 7 o'clock and breakfasts at 8, after which he rides.

From 9 o'clock until 11 French conversation is the order of the day, and the cleverest professors try to make the shy youth talk, but so far they have had to do most of the parlayvooing themselves. If the weather is fine an hour's walking in the Bois gives the boy an appetite for lunch—a lunch at which all the guests must be properly frock coated.

At 3 o'clock, after having sampled a few mild Turkish cigarettes, the prince is supposed to retire for a couple of hours to read some of the best French authors! And he does it. At 5 o'clock he goes out again, and pays a few calls to various graybeards and inoffensive people he is allowed to know. At 8 o'clock he dines alone in his private room.

REPUBLIC THAT FAILED?

Taxes Have Been Doubled in Portugal Lately.

London, June 15.—The condition of Portugal is again subject of more or less of alarmist dispatches.

The Standard's Lisbon correspondent describes the country as a seething volcano of political corruption, petty tyranny, monarchial conspiracies and active preparations for an early revolt against the republic, which many of its erstwhile supporters admit has utterly failed.

Taxes virtually have doubled and the cost of living has increased. Personal liberty is dependent upon the prowess of the individual subject. Revenues are being spent chiefly in establishing a more or less disguised form of military rule. Many say the political leaders are grafting on the revenues, especially the secret organization known as the carbonario, whose reputed chieftain, Alfonso Costa, dictates the appointment of members of the cabinet and generally controls the government.

All Portugal knows, says this correspondent, that a royalist revolt with a view of restoring King Manuel is imminent. Trade and shipping are stagnant and everybody is awaiting the revolution and the restoration of settled conditions, confident that there will be a monarchist victory.

Other dispatches report serious rioting at Oporto in connection with the trial there of the royalist conspirators. Several persons were wounded by the explosion of nine bombs.

JAIL AS REFUGE IN CHICAGO

Man Driven Crazy by G. O. P. Row Seeks Life Sentence.

Chicago, June 15.—Olaf Magnus, 38 years old, at his own request, began serving a 30-day sentence in the city workhouse last night as a refugee from the turbulent scenes of the approaching Republican national convention.

Magnus told Municipal Judge Himes that his mind had almost become unsound by the stress of the situation and he asked to be sent to jail for the rest of his life. He told the court that he was afraid some of the men at the Coliseum, where the convention is to be held, would kill him.

"A sentence for life is a good long time," Judge Himes advised Magnus, "how would it be if we sent you to the Bridewell till the convention is over?"

Magnus objected on the ground that the time was too short, but finally compromised on a 30-day sentence.

GLOBE TROTTER SAYS UNCLE SAM'S DOMAIN IS THE BEST

Toledo Man, After Trip Around the World, Calls America Superior to Any Other Country—Deplores Lack of U. S. Ships.

"A trip around the world is the very best incentive to American patriotism," Charles Kinnan, 220 Irving street, who recently returned from a prolonged tour in which he circled the globe, said Monday morning in the Toledo club.

"I do not mean that I was homesick at the time during the trip, but the United States and the stars and stripes surely looked good to me when I landed from the steamer iBctoria Louise at New York on June 1."

According to Mr. Kinnan, no other country on the Hamburg-American around-the-world route compares favorably with the United States. He was not only unfavorably impressed—or oppressed—by the tropical temperature of 120 degrees in the shade, but by the poverty and suffering of over crowded and undereducated people in India, the home of 350,000,000 English subjects, and other tropical provinces.

"When I visited Palestine I thought I had seen the maximum of human privation and the most wretched country of the world, but since my visit to India, I have learned that my former conception of human misery was immeasurably incomplete. The inhabitants of India represent the most unfortunate people of the earth that I have ever seen.

America Looked Good.

"I always have known that the United States is the best country on the globe, but I was brought to a much more complete realization of its great superiority when I returned home, by the involuntary comparison of countries I had visited with my own, my native land."

Mr. Kinnan's tour which lasted four months, was by no means an unpleasant excursion, however. In fact, it was, at intervals something of a reunion. On arriving in Singapore Mr. Kinnan was received by Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Metter, formerly of Toledo, then stopping at a hotel on the southern island. Mr. Metter, representing the Standard Oil Company, is touring the Orient, visiting all offices of the company he represents, in that part of the world.

When Mr. Kinnan went to lunch in a Tokyo hotel he was surprised by the unannounced arrival of Rev. Father F. Hillig, formerly a Toledo priest, who now is working to establish a college in the Japanese city. While in Tokyo Mr. Kinnan was a guest of Father Hillig and Rev. U. F. Gettleman, another American priest. The priests also were guests of Mr. Kinnan aboard the American steamer Cleveland, on which the latter was a passenger.

In Honolulu, Hawaii, Mr. Kinnan was received by Charles A. Cottrill, formerly a resident of Toledo, appointed collector of internal revenue at Honolulu by President Taft. As an American Mr. Kinnan was received by the governor of Hawaii and by him was given a letter of introduction to the American ambassador to China. The last officer, however, was several thousand miles away when Mr. Kinnan called at his office.

Japanese Were Cordial.

Strangely enough, Mr. Kinnan said he was made to feel "most at home" in Japan. In explanation of the surprising statement, the Toledo traveler said that a spirit of friendliness by Japanese for Americans always is unmistakably evinced when Americans visit that country. In passing along the streets of Japanese cities, Mr. Kinnan states, Japanese children waved their hands and shouted "Good Morning!" in their native language to visiting Americans. Courtesies, none the less appreciated because unexpected, were everywhere volunteered by Japanese. According to Mr. Kinnan, the Japanese attitude toward American tourists seems to be a unanimous expression of friendliness and gratefulness.

Especially attractive to Mr. Kinnan were Honolulu and the Philippine islands. He believes the widely-heralded uprising in the latter country is largely exaggerated by unauthoritive reports, and that the trouble will amount to nothing really serious.

"In Honolulu there is a form of government that would seem to me, almost idealistic," Mr. Kinnan said. "So completely is the country free from lawlessness and disorder that residents of Honolulu—a beautiful city—seldom, if ever, lock their houses either at night, or when they leave them. Natives are the most hospitable people I have ever seen. There is no untoward effrontery peculiar to other southern cities and lands, and residents of Honolulu are friendly almost without exception. Great improvements have been and are being made on the island and American capital and industry is to be largely credited with the advancement. And the possibilities of both Hawaii and the Philippines still are undeveloped. Only one in 15 acres of the unusually productive soil is cultivated and prospects for future growth and improvement in no other place are better.

No Need for Doctor.

"During the entire trip I was not obliged to summon a physician for myself. In India and places where the temperature was almost unbearably high and where many passengers on our ship were overcome, or become more or less indisposed, I took proper precautions and remained well. We were disturbed by no contagion.

"A trip around the world on a modern steamer is an ideal one. By going via the water route, tourists may remain aboard their boats and are not troubled with uncomfortable and inadequate hotel and transportation facilities peculiar to each foreign land.

'One deplorable feature I noticed was the conspicuous absence of American flags in foreign harbors. On the seas and in foreign ports flags of all other nations are ever present, but the stars and stripes appear but rarely. I sincerely hope that the United States congress soon will realize its dangerous attitude towards the formation of large steamship companies and that the United States soon may be properly represented on water as well as on land. This country not only is denied prestige and influence enjoyed by other lands by right of association, but a source of great revenue is withheld from the United States and the severe drain on American international business forms a most formidable handicap in national influence and advancement. America may be supreme as a nation, but it would seem to a globetrotter that she is woefully deficient as a power on the high seas and in the commerce of other nations.

Had Enough of India.

"Despite the fact that I am very glad that I took the trip, I would not care to take it again. At times the sight-seeing tour through the tropics was depressing in the extreme and I certainly do not care ever to return to India. Japan, Honolulu and the Philippines I especially enjoyed. But the United States are good enough for me and to me their superior attributes are only enhanced — never minimized — by comparison with other countries."

AMERICAN BECOMES A BARON

King George of England Issues Birthday Honors.

London, June 14.—The king's birthday honors were issued last night.

The Earl of Carrick, Field Marshal Sir William Gustavus Nicholson, Sir Francis Alleton Channing, who was born in the United States, and Sir Thomas Borthwick are created barons of the United Kingdom

Carrick's earldom is Irish, and the English peerage gives him a seat in the house of lords.

Redmond Palen Roblin, premier of Manitoba, and Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia, are made knight comamnders of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, while John McDougald of the department of customs, and James Melville Macoun of the department of mines, Canada, are appointed companions of the order of St. Michael and St. George.

ROOSEVELT GETS A BEQUEST

New York, June 14.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt received $13,150 from the estate of the late Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt, according to the report of the trustees just filed, and is entitled to one-tenth of the income from the residuary estate, the amount of which is not made public. The former President's two sisters, Mrs. Ann R. Cowles and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, received a like share of the property.

TO BLAME CALIFORNIAN

British Titanic Commission Says Ship Defaulted.

London, June 13.—The British court of inquiry into the Titanic disaster will find that the steamer Californian defaulted from its duty. In the course of today's hearing Lord Mersey, the president, stated without qualification:

"I have no doubt that the Californian did see distress signals, that they were signals from the Titanic, and that the Californian ought to have made efforts to get to the Titanic."

Sir Alfred Chalmers, professional adviser to the marine department of the Board of Trade, explained to the court the reason why the Board of Trade's lifeboat scale had not been altered for 18 years. It was because "traveling across the Atlantic was the safest mode of traveling in the world." The disaster had not caused him to think changes were necessary. No lessons were to be learned from the catastrophe, because it was an extraordinary ocurrencce.

Allen C. Edwards, the attorney for the Dockers' Union, interjected that the Board of Trade seemed to be an extraordinary department for guarding against ordinary occurrences.

PLAN TO PROTECT OCEAN VOYAGERS

Promoters of International Storm Bureau Begin Work.

London, June 13.—The first formal step in the campaign for the establishment of an international weather and storm bureau has been taken here by Professor Willis Moore, chief of the United States weather bureau. In speaking of his plan, Professor Moore said:

"If the plan is adopted, so far as storms are concerned, the crossing of the Atlantic will be as safe as a short street car journey. Great ocean liners, which have but little to fear from anything except the most destructive gale, may, by altering their course, on receipt of the warning by 50 miles or more escape a rough passage, while the smaller steamers and sailing ships, by making a detour, may escape possible destruction."

According to the plan, a medium line will be established through the north Atlantic. All ships sailing in either direction westward of this median are to be required to take a daily weather observation, which must be sent by wireless to the nearest ship in communication to the west, and relayed to the nearest American land station. The messages are then to be telegraphed to Washington, where the weather bureau will make up a weather chart and a storm warning, which will be cabled to Europe.

Ships to the eastward of the median will follow similar instructions, relaying the messages until they reach either London or Paris. The weather chart and storm warnings made up by the European station will be cabled to Washington, and the storm locations from both America and Europe, as compiled, will be sent by wireless to the nearest ships, which will be in duty bound to transmit them to the vessels in the vicinity of the storm-threatened areas.

See that your neighbor takes The Blade during the presidential campaign.

DIVORCES WIFE, WEDS HER MA

Sterling, Ill., June 15.—Frank Healey, who was granted a divorce from his wife, May Fritz Healey, has been married in Iowa to Mrs. Jane Fritz, his mother-in-law.

The divorce was granted on the grounds of incompatibility and was not contested, although it was said at the time that the real reason was because of Healey's infatuation for his mother-in-law.

Healey is 45 years of age, and his bride 58. His divorced wife, the daughter of the present Mrs. Healey, is 24 years of age.

OLD JAPAN HAS POCAHONTAS, TOO

Daughter of a Head Hunting Chief Saved a Trader for Love.

Tokio, Japan, June 15—Living quietly in the seclusion of one of the oldest fashionable girls' schools of this city is a young Formosan woman, known throughout Japan as "The Pocahontas of Formosa." Her story parallels that of the historic rescuer and bride of Captain Smith.

Born a savage, the daughter of one of the most feared head hunters of the Formosan hinterland, and reared through maidenhood amid scenes of barbarous war, this young woman is now completing her course in tea ceremony, flower arrangement, color combinations and the other accomplishments that mark the lady in Japan.

Yayutsu is now the bride of Nakano, a Kioto dealer in chemicals and one of the wealthy men of that city, with agents scattered throughout the Asian mainland ports and caravans doing trading up and down the Yalu, along the Tibet trails and back into the Formosan fastnesses to the extreme limit of the Japanese guard lines. About eighteen months ago Nakano visited his Formosan agents and pushed on into the interior of the island to investigate a district said to be particularly rich in camphor wood. The Japanese officers at the outposts warned him against venturing past the guard lines, a warning that was disregarded.

Caught by Head Hunters.

He fell into the hands of the head hunters and was carried a two days' journey into the mountains and delivered over to the savage chief. A tribal council was held to determine what should be done with the Japanese captive. It was decided to torture him to death.

Yayutsu, the chief's daughter, attended the council and watched with interest the actions of the captive, the first Japanese she had ever seen. Her interest ripened almost at first sight into love and the decision to put Nakano to death filled her with alarm. Approaching her father, she earnestly interceded for the doomed man. But the savage was not to be prevailed upon.

A Father's Sacrifice.

He would, he said, lose his face if he failed to carry out the verdict of the tribal council and decorate his roofpole with Nakano's severed head. It would never do, he explained, to allow his warriors to see that parental affection could so influence his acts as to set a captive of war free. The girl persisted, however, with such good effect that the savage chief was deeply touched and finally suggested that he should renounce her as his daughter so that he would not be responsible for what she should do, even if she were to liberate the prisoner and elope with him. Yayutsu seized the chance offered and expressed her resolve never to return home, whatever the man she loved might do to her, unless in returning she brought back his head to re-establish her right to live with the tribe.

Flee That Night.

Yayutsu and Nakano fled that night to the Japanese lines, but it was not for several days that the man learned the sacrifice the girl had made for him. Overcome with gratitude and with awakening love, he offered her marriage, and here again the girl showed her love by stating that she would be his slave, but did not wish to have him disgraced in the eyes of his friends by having a wife as ignorant as she. Nakano overcame these scruples by offering to place her in school after the marriage ceremony. They were accordingly married and now the Pocahontas of Formosa is about to graduate from the school here and take her place at the head of her husband's household.

STOCKING IS ALL PEEK-A-BOO

Can't Darn the Darn Thing—There's Nothing to Darn.

New York, June 14.—Hail the peek-a-boo stockings! of all devices that have proved a boon to mosquitoes, the peek-a-boo hosiery that is about to twine its negligible filaments about shapely ankle and classic calf strikes the final chord.

The interstices of the peek-a-boo are about an inch square, and will stretch farther. They need no darning. You couldn't darn the darn things, for there isn't a darn thing to darn.

If Lady Godiva had worn a union suit of it she would have been the same Lady Godiva who made the famous ride.

It is really no stocking at all. The peek-a-boo waist is a cloak of mail beside it. She who wears it may know in her heart that she pulled on her stockings, but others who look without the aid of strong glasses will know nothing about it.

SAIL 10,500 MILES TO GET 47 MILES AWAY

Washington, June 14.—Three Panama canal dump barges were towed by the tug Reliance 10,500 miles to reach a destination 47 miles away. The barges and the tug had to be transferred from the Atlantic to the Pacific side of the isthmus and it was cheaper to send them around the Horn than to "knock them down" for shipment directly by rail.

FIGHT DEPOSITS TAX

Michigan Bankers Will Test Assessors' Ruling.

Kalamazoo, Mich., June 14.—At the final session of the Michigan Bankers' Association, two highly important matters were decided. They came up in the report of the special committee on taxation. One is the law relative to the taxation of mortgages and the other relates to the taxation of money on deposit in banks.

It was pointed out that the board of assessors in Detroit has ruled that the mortgage tax law which levies a recording tax on mortgages and exempts them from other taxation does not exempt such mortgages from city taxes. The trust companies of Detroit have instituted in the Wayne county circuit court an action to test the legality of this ruling and have been successful therein. An appeal from this decision will be taken and the outcome will be watched with interest by the bankers.

The board of assessors of Detroit have ruled that money on deposit is a chattel and not a credit from which the depositors' debts can be deducted. It was stated that the executive council has instructed the attorney of the bankers' association to test the legality of this rule and have received an opinion to the effect that money on deposit is a credit and not a chattel.

Lansing was selected as the meeting place for 1913 without opposition. Benjamin F. Davis, of that city, was elected president. Vernon T. Barker, of Kalamazoo, was elected vice president for Michigan of the American Bankers' Association, which will meet in Detroit this fall. The other officers elected are: First vice president, George E. Lawson, Detroit; second vice president, J. R. Wylie, Grand Rapids; secretary, H. M. Brown, Detroit; attorney, Hal H. Smith, Detroit; treasurer, James M. Rose, Benton Harbor; members of executive council, F. H. Williams, Allegnan; E. H. Hotchkiss, St. Ignace; J. W. Beardslee, Holland; Richard P. Joy, Detroit; A. E. Sleeper, Ubly; Benjamin Dansard, Jr., Monroe; member of executive council of American Bankers' Association, Dudley E. Waters, Grand Rapids; delegate to nominating committee of American Bankers' Association, H. B. Webber, Ionia.

LILLIAN RUSSELL WEDS

Actress Marries Editor of Pittsburg Newspaper.

Pittsburg, June 12.—Lillian Russell, actress and singer, was married here today in the hotel Schenley, to Alexander P. Moore, editor of the Pittsburg Leader. Only relatives and a few intimate friends of the couple attended. Mrs. Susan Westford, a sister of Miss Russell, came from New York, to be present. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony.

Mrs. Moore who is here with a theatrical company, will leave at midnight for the east, and about the same time Mr. Moore will start for the west, going to Chicago to attend the Republican convention. Mr. Moore is one of the Roosevelt leaders in Pennsylvania.

With Snap of Finger Morgan Stayed Panic

New York, June 12.—Some heretofore unwritten history of how J. P Morgan helped them the panic of 1907 by supplying $25,000,000 at a crucial time, was dramatically told on the witness stand today by R. H. Thomas, president of the Stock Exchange at that time, testifying before the Pujo committee investigating the so-called money trust.

Mr. Thomas said that on the morning of October 24, 1907, 60 per cent was being offered for call money and none was available. He went to James Stillman, then president of the National City Bank, and asked him for relief. He told the banker that $25,000,000 was needed. He said Stillman sent him to Morgan, saying that he would tell Morgan that he was coming.

"When I got to Mr. Morgan's office there was great excitement," said the witness, speaking in dramatic tones and with many gestures. "Mr. Morgan was in a conference and people were going in and out. The excitement was intense. I waited for him 20 minutes. He came out of his private office and said to me: 'We are going to lend you $25,000,000. Go over to the Stock Exchange and announce it.'

"I said: 'Allow me to make a suggestion, Mr. Morgan.' He said: 'Yes, yes, what is it?'

"'I think,' I said, 'that this money should be divided up into lots and distributed among the banks. It would have a better effect.'

"'Very good suggestion' said Mr. Morgan, 'Perkins,' he said, and snapped his fingers, 'Perkins, divide that $25,000,000 up into small lots.'"

George W. Perkins, former partner of J. P. Morgan, was the "Perkins" referred to.

Mr. Thomas testified that the loan had a very decided effect in allaying panic conditions.

"Then it rested with one man to say whether the panic would go? Don't you think that's a dangerous condition?" pointedly asked Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee.

"I couldn't answer that" replied the witness.

GRAIN MEN WILL NOT BE HAMPERED

Dr. Galloway Says Government Will Not Oppose Legal Trade.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 15.—Congress does not desire to interfere, either by federal inspection, or in any other way, with the legitimate grain trade of the United States, is the opinion expressed in a paper by Dr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the bureau of plant industry, department of agriculture, read today before the Indiana Grain Dealers' Association, in session here. On account of the doubt among the grain dealers of the country as to the attitude of Secretary Wilson and the federal department on the question of federal inspection, this official statement was received with enthusiasm.

"For the last ten or twelve years," said Dr. Galloway in his paper, "we have presented the work of the bureau of plant industry before committees of congress, and during that time various phases of grain handling, including questions connected with federal inspection, have been discussed. I believe I am safe in saying that the gist of all this discussion has indicated a desire on the part of congress not to interfere with the legitimate grain trade through inspection or in any other way.

"Congress has indicated a lively interest, however, in the investigational and experimental work having for its object the obtaining of facts which will enable the grain trade in this country to so govern its work as to bring about uniformity in grades and material improvement in the handling of grain. This is especially true of grain used for export purposes."

The grain investigations being carried on by his bureau had proceeded to such a point, Dr. Galloway wrote, that the standards for corn probably would be announced within the next year. Work on wheat and other grains would continue, including feeding value of deteriorated and heated grains.

The bureau's policy, it was declared, has been to conduct its work so as to bring about a recognition of the need of uniformity of grades and the ultimate adoption of established standards. The bureau does not recognize the need for federal inspection of grains so long as the grading, handling and marketing are conducted in a legitimate way. At present the principal work being done on standardization is in securing data to settle the questions as to the factors governing grades.

Bureau Aims to Help.

"The work of the bureau, as far as relates to grades, markets and so forth," it was explained, "is primarily investigational and educational, aiming to make its results of such a nature that the grain trade will accept them as helpful in its legitimate work.

"From time to time the question of federal inspection has come up, either directly or indirectly, but our attitude has been, and will continue to be, that this is a question which does not necessarily concern the government at the present time and may never become a vital issue unless the grain trade makes it so by wilful neglect of the safeguards which the business demands. Taking the trade as a whole, it seems to be tending more and more to the adoption of the principle of self-protection without government supervision."

Between $45,000,000 and $50,000,000 annually is lost to the grain producers of the country through rusts, smuts, grain scab and other diseases, according to Dr. Galloway.

"The average yield of grains in this country is low and in some sections is growing lower," it was asserted. "With the rapid disappearance of available land in the west for grain production, the question of increasing yields is becoming more and more vital. The bureau has recognized the importance of extending the grain area into sections where these crops are not now generally grown and where there is promise of their wider utilization. The regions where the greatest effort is being made in this direction are in the semi-arid west and in the south. The south is offering an excellent field for the further exploitation of grain, owing to the fact that in the past the southern states have been devoting their energies to cotton and little or no attention has been given to the possibilities of grain production."

URGES MAJORITY RULE

Sen. Stone Wants Democratic Two-Thirds Idea Killed

St. Louis, June 14.—Senator Wm. J. Stone declared today that friends of Speaker Champ Clark will support a resolution before the Democratic national convention abolishing the two-thirds rule and providing that whenever any candidate receives a majority of the votes cast, he shall be declared the party's nominee. Senator Stone said that an effort will be made to get other Democratic presidential candidates to ask its abolition by the convention. He said:

"The consensus of Democratic opinion is and has been for years, that the two-thirds rule, so-called, is absolutely without reason or justification on any basis that ought to underlie the procedure of Americans in dealing with great public questions. I do not hesitate to say that nine-tenths and more of the Democrats of the country do not believe in this so-called two-thirds vote.

"I have attended national conventions regularly for about 30 years and served on the national committee for many years. I have talked with hundreds of Democrats about this two-thirds rule and I cannot now recall ever hearing one express himself in regard to it who did not say it was indefensible and ought to be set aside as a rule of practice."

ARMY PLANE KILLS TWO

Wright Machine Wrecked at Government School.

College Park, Md., June 12.—Lieut. Leighton W. Hazlehurst, Seventeenth Infantry, U. S. A., of Macon, Ga., and A. L. Welch, of Washington, D. C., were killed here at 6:13 last night, when a new army aeroplane of the Wright type in which they were flying, fell to the ground at the army aviation school and was wrecked.

BETTER USE FOR CASH THAN GIVING IT AWAY, SAYS EDISON

Orange, N. J., June 14.—Thomas A. Edison emphatically denies that there is any truth in the report that he was a donor of the $2,500,000 fund recently given by some one to the Massachusetts institute of technology, Boston. The inventor says that he has a better use for his money.

Mr. Edison was astonished when a reporter informed him that the belief existed in college circles that it was he who made the handsome gift which President McLaurin of the institute announced a couple of months ago.

"Of course, I don't do any such thing," said Mr. Edison with emphasis. "I have better use for my money. I can use my money to a thousand times better advantage than any college in the country." Mr. Edison then told how people constantly applying to him for donations for various charitable, benevolent and educational institutions.

"People come to me and ask for $5,000, or $10,000 for this or that," said the electrical wizard.

"I don't give it to them, because I can use it better in experiments that are likely to work out something of great good for mankind.

"If I had a billion dollars I wouldn't make such a gift as you speak of. Let Rockefeller and Frick and the others who have so much money that they don't know what to do with it, give their millions to the colleges if they want to. I have better use for mine."

A vanished thirst—a cool body and a refreshed one; the sure way—the *only* way is via a glass or bottle of

Coca-Cola

Ideally delicious—pure as purity—crisp and sparkling as frost.

Free Our new booklet, telling of Coca-Cola vindication at Chattanooga, for the asking.

51-J Demand the Genuine as made by THE COCA-COLA CO., ATLANTA, GA. Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

DEMOCRATS WILL HOLD ON TO OLD TWO-THIRDS RULE

Baltimore, June 17.—"It can be positively stated," said Chairman Mack today, "that the two-thirds rule will not be abolished in the coming convention. The proposed change would first have to come as a recommendation from the national committee and there will be no such recommendation. I am also certain that no attempt will be made on the floor of the convention to effect the change."

"Will there be any more to abrogate the rule for the next convention?" was asked of the chairman.

"That may be possible," he replied. "But any such move will have no affect on the rule as it affects the Baltimore convention."

Many Seek Chair.

The chairman and Roger Sullivan, E. Wood and Colonel Martin, got busy today upon the formal opening of national headquarters. When asked "How many temporary chairmanship possibilities are there?" he said:

"Well," and he checked off the list, "Sullivan here has one—James Hamilton Lewis, of Chicago. Then there's Ollie James, who is Woodson's candidate from Kentucky; Congressman Sulzer, of New York; Congressman Frank Remas, of Michigan, who is sponsored by Committeeman Wood; Judge Alfon B. Parker, Senator James A. O'Gorman, of New York; Congressman Robert Lee Henry, of Texas; Theodore A. Bell, of California; Senator Kern and Congressman Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama.

"I suppose there will be a lot more. That's all I have heard mentioned."

Unless a great change comes over the sentiment of the Democratic national leaders, the Presidential nominee will be chosen outside the convention and no factional bitterness will be engendered. The names of all the candidates will be presented and one or two ballots will be taken, but the ultimate result will be known before the first ballot.

So far not the slightest indication of the winner can be obtained.

To the leaders now in the city Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, asserted that New York would stand on neutral ground until after the Republicans had selected their candidates and the attitude of the delegation would be largely influenced by that nomination.

It was intimated that the uninstructed delegates would have a large voice in the decision and all would follow New York's example and await the announcement from Chicago. The uninstructed delegations are: From Maine 12, New York 90, North Carolina 18, Michigan 30, Louisiana 10—total 170. Besides the contests from Alabama, Porto Rico, the District of Columbia and the Philippines, Secretary Woodson has been notified that Pennsylvania will provide a contest and preliminary inquiries to that end have been received from Ohio and Illinois.

On the final showdown Chairman Mack opines that almost any of the presidential aspirants would be willing to accept the vice presidency.

It was stated last night that William Jennings Bryan would watch closely every move at Chicago and utilize every weakness of the enemy in whatever he may propose in emphasizing Democratic policies. It is certain that he will help frame the platform, particularly the plank dealing with labor and capital and the high prices of food. The latter named will be made a big issue.

WANT CONGRESS TO ACT ON BILLS ON OPIUM TRAFFIC

Washington, June 14—Advocates of legislation for the suppression of the opium traffic are urging Congress to act at this session. The president's message of May 31st was devoted to that subject. The United States government lead in this movement, and has been supported by twelve other governments in its efforts to mitigate, if not entirely suppress, the world's opium evil. Accompanying the president's message was the recommendation of the secretary of state that such legislation should be specially considered by the House and Senate.

U. S. at Bottom of List.

A study of the question shows that while this country took the initiative in starting the movement for the suppression of the opium evil, it is at the bottom of the list so far as effective action is concerned. At least this is the opinion of Hamilton Wright, member of the American delegation to the International Opium Conference held at The Hague frm December 11, 1911 to January 23, 1912. After calling attention to the co-operation in the movement of China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Russia and Siam, Mr. Wright states:

"The United States is now in the position, after having received the cordial co-operation of twelve powers, of being far behind in the movement."

It is a clear case, say those who are working for the suppression of the opium traffic, of neglect at home and charity abroad.

The one opium law now on the federal statue books is the so-called "opium-exclusion act" of 1909. Its purpose is to prevent the legal importation into the United States of the vicious form of opium used for smoking. This law was not passed, it is curious to note, until after the assembling of the International Opium Conference. It was then discovered that ever since 1860 this kind of opium had been legally imported into this country, and that it had yielded in annual revenues the sum of $27,000,000. The promptness with which Congress repealed that privilege was due, states commissioner Wright, to the fact that "it would be quite impossible for the American Commissioners to appear at Shanghai until the Federal government had taken some steps toward a housecleaning."

Bills Are Pending.

Three bills are now pending before this Congress looking toward proper regulation of all phases of narcotic and opium traffic. They were introduced more than a year ago by Senator Cullom, chairman of the Senate committee on Foreign Relations. One provides for a special tax upon and regulating the production manufacture, and distribution of habit-forming drugs. Another amends existing regulations as to the manufacture of smoking opium in this country, and the third amends the act of 1909 (which as the "Pure wFood and Drugs Act") by providing penalties, among other things, for the importation of opium for smoking or other unlawful purposes to the amount of not less than $500 and not more than $5,000. The three bills were drafted, it is understood, to completely cover the proper regulation of the sale of opium. No action has been taken upon them, however, and the message of the president and the recommendation of the State Department are directed at immediate action upon these bills.

These three measures are the result of the treaty entered into by the twelve powers at The Hague in January last. That treaty ordered that the proposed laws be submitted to the several law-enacting bodies within a period of six months. They were introduced by Senator Cullom in conformity with that agreement made at the so-called International Opium Convention.

Many serious problems have arisen in connection with this question of suppression of the opium traffic. The underlying principle of the proposed legislation is, briefly, that the drug opium morphine and cocaine and their respective salts must be sold under the most severe restrictions. Furthermore, to successfully impose such restrictions, all the nations of the world must act together, just as in certain cases the only way in which effective regulation can be secured is under the Interstate Commerce clause of the constitution.

Canada's Law Stringent.

Canada recently enacted a law that not only forbids the importation of certain form of the drug, but its manufacture, transshipment or exportation are also prohibited. The Attorney General has held that under our opium exclusion act of February 9, 1909, prepared opium may be imported into the United States for immediate transshipment by sea. Mexico has no law on the subject. The result is that a great deal of opium is brought to San Francisco, it is claimed, and immediately transshipped by sea to western Mexican ports. Eventually it finds its way back into the United States. Along with uantities of the drug brought into Mexico from other places. The measure necessary to counteract this traffic, it is believed, is the proposed amendment to the act of February 9, 1909.

During the last few years several of the individual states have revised and strengthened interstate legislation aimed to confine narcotics to legitimate uses, but federal action has thus far been tardy.

PARROT GIVES FIRE ALARM

Linguistic Accomplishment Proves Useful in Emergency.

Paducah, Ky., June 14.—A parrot, shouting "fire, lady, fire," an accomplishment which has delighted visitors on a number of occasions turned out to be in earnest last night, when in response to its insistent calls its mistress went into the yard where the bird was hopping about and found a small grocery next door to her home in the outskirts of the city was on fire. Whether it was a "wise old bird" or merely indulged in "parrot talk" the pet was the means of saving the store and its mistress' home from total destruction.

CHICKENS BY ELECTRICITY

New York, June 14.—Dr. Rudolph C. Lineau, a Brooklyn dentist, is having installed on a farm belonging to him at Great River, L. I., the apparatus necessary to raise chickens by electricity. Dr. Lineau expects that his chickens will equal ordinary chickens in weight in half the time, or in a similar period will exceed the common barnyard fowl in weight by some 38 per cent. The dentist says that his ideas are similar to those of Dr. Thorne Baker, of London, who finds that by practically continuous doses of high-frequency electricity he can shock his chickens into rapid growth.